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JPRS L/8345

21 March 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(FOUO 12/79)

WORLD

WIDE

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AUSTRALIA

REPORT DISCUSSES CRIME, DRUG USE RELATIONSHIP

Melbourne THE AGE in English 11 Jan 79 p 9

[Article by Ted Cavey]

[Text] The eagerly awaited report by the Australian Institute of Criminology into the relationship between crime and drug use has been completed and released virtually unnoticed.

This is mainly because the report, by criminologist Dr. Grant Wardlaw, concludes, after investigating the criminal histories of more than a thousand convicted drug offenders in Australia, that there is no way of accurately determining the amount of crime committed by drug users to finance their habits.

Dr. Wardlaw warns, in fact, that estimates of the amount of drug-related crime in Australia should be treated with caution.

And he found no reliable evidence to indicate that drug users commit crimes of violence as a direct consequence of the pharmacological action of the drugs they consume.

Further, his investigations showed that a substantial percentage of people arrested for narcotic drug offences had criminal histories before their first arrest for a drug offence.

The study found that in Australia 66.81 per cent of users of expensive/addictive drugs had been previously convicted for non-drug offences compared with between 45 and 85 per cent in the United States.

Dr. Wardlaw estimates that between 30 to 40 per cent of income spent on drugs is earned from non-drug revenue-producing crime but not all of this from crimes against property. Gambling offences and prostitution featured heavily in the criminal histories of a large number of drug offenders.

His report found that probably between 30 and 50 per cent of the income needed to support large drug habits is generated within the drug distribution network itself--by buying and selling illegal drugs.

And evidence indicated that a significant number of heavy users of expensive drugs obtained substantial financial support from family, welfare and employment.

The report refutes the proposition that legal heroin supply systems be set up in Australia to stem the growth of illegal trafficking.

"Legal distribution systems are not likely to be structured in such a way that the illegal supply system will become redundant and disappear," the report says. "To the extent that the illegal market continues to operate, the effectiveness of the legal system as a controlling agent will be diminished."

The report adds: "It is also probable that a legal supply system would increase the absolute demand for heroin."

However, it establishes that volume and price of illegally supplied heroin can be significantly affected by law enforcement. (The Victoria Police Drug Bureau announced recently it was concentrating heavily on smashing heroin trafficking rings in Melbourne.)

The report said that the most effective strategies to this end are likely to be the reduction of bribery and concentration on tight markets.

The report recommends the setting up of a data collection system under which police commissioners could monitor prices and purity of narcotics illicitly sold throughout the country.

It also recommends that the police commissioners take whatever steps are necessary to establish and maintain a heroin-user crime index modelled on a similar one set up in the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

It also urges that police commissioners take the lead in initiating a thorough analysis of drug policies in Australia with the aim of setting attainable, realistic goals in drug enforcement.

And it recommends that the police commissioners sponsor—either directly or through a grant-awarding body such as the Criminology Research Council—an intensive study of the heroin distribution system in a major Australian city—preferably Sydney.

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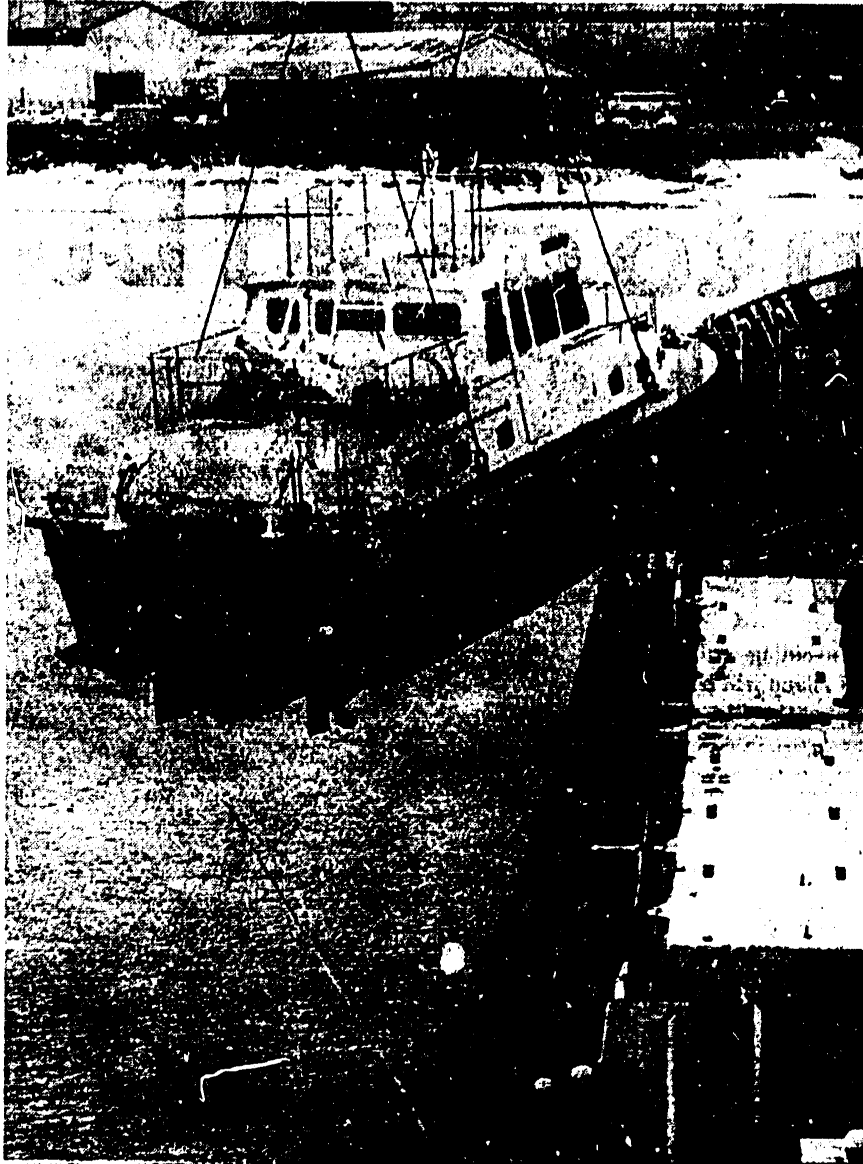
AUSTRALIA

HIGH-SPEED PATROL BOAT ACQUIRED TO COMBAT DRUG SMUGGLING

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 2 Feb 79 p 2

[Text] Jabiru, the newly acquired high-speed patrol boat, was lowered into the water at Kwinana yesterday over the side of the freighter that brought it from Sydney. The three-year old, 14-metre Customs launch will go to Geraldton to combat drug-smuggling of the North-West coast after being repainted and refitted at Fremantle.

[Photo on following page]



**Drug fighter** Jabiru, the newly acquired high-speed patrol boat, was lowered into the water at Kwinana yesterday over the side of the freighter that brought it from Sydney. The three-year-old, 14-metre Customs launch will go to Geraldton to combat drug-smuggling off the North-West coast after being repainted and refitted at Fremantle.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

JAIL TERM IN CONSPIRACY TO IMPORT CANNABIS WORTH \$70 MILLION

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 3 Feb 79 p 23

[Text]

A 29-year-old man was sentenced yesterday to 81 years jail for his part in a plan to import up to \$70 million worth of cannabis.

Kenneth Robert Derley, car salesman, of Almore Street, Bulmoral, pleaded guilty in the District Criminal Court to conspiring with Murray Stewart Riley and others to import cannabis between January 1 and June 10 last year.

Judge Torrington sentenced Derley to serve a minimum of three years 10 months.

He said Derley was not a principal in the conspiracy to import five tonnes of cannabis into the country aboard the yacht Anoa.

Derley's involvement arose out of his association with Riley, who offered him \$40,000 to join the yacht's crew.

Riley's part in the conspiracy was to import 1.5 tonnes of cannabis from Thailand. It was to be brought to Australia in the ship Chogya Maru, which was carrying a further 3.5 tonnes

for another consignee, the judge said.

Difficulties at sea had forced the crew to offload the cannabis on to a wreck at Pocklington Reef, off Papua New Guinea.

Judge Torrington said Riley offered Derley \$40,000 to help recover the cannabis.

Derley had made the trip on the Anoa to Pocklington Reef and left the yacht when it returned to Coffs Harbour on June 9. Derley took 20 kilograms of cannabis off the yacht to finance the purchase of a truck.

The Anoa had sailed to Laurieton, where the cannabis was offloaded on June 9 and where the drugs were seized.

Judge Torrington said the two hauls made by police had an approximate street value of between \$40 million and \$70 million.

Riley and other involved in the conspiracy had been sentenced to the maximum term of 10 years' jail and a \$4,000 fine.

CSO: 5200

AUSTRALIA

DRUG SALE PLANS THWARTED

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 3 Feb 79 p 3

[Text]

A man who brought 1.25 kilograms of cannabis to WA from Queensland was to have been paid \$2000 and his air fare for the trip, a solicitor told the East Perth Court yesterday.

Mr J. Persch, for Ian Douglas Pannam (20), of Newman Road, Geelong, Queensland, said that Pannam was supposed to get in touch with his supplier in Queensland when he got to WA.

He had not received the money because he had been arrested.

Pannam was staying in Salisbury Avenue, South Perth, when drug squad detectives searched his home and found a suitcase containing 971 budha sticks.

He pleaded guilty in the court yesterday to possessing cannabis with intent to sell or supply it and was committed to the District Court for sentence in April.

His bail was set at \$2500 with a similar surety.

**S.A. PAIR**

In the same court, two South Australian men, who brought a big quantity of cannabis to WA

to sell, pleaded guilty to two charges each.

Douglas Allen Thompson (23), and Joseph James Porter (23), labourers, of Winterbourne Avenue, Elizabeth Vale, South Australia, both admitted possessing cannabis with intent to sell or supply it and possessing money from the sale of the drug.

Sgt D. Smith, prosecuting, said the police had found just over 4kg of cannabis in the spare wheel compartment of a panel van on January 23.

Thompson and Porter had admitted they had bought 4.5kg in Adelaide to bring to WA to sell and had sold about 450 grams.

They were committed to the District Court for sentence in April on the first charge and remanded till May 1 on the other.

Bail was fixed at \$10,000 with a surety of \$2500 on the first charge and \$500 personal bond on the other.

Magistrate T. R. McGulgan ordered the cannabis to be destroyed.

(Before Magistrate T. R. McGulgan, Sgt D. Smith, prosecuting, Mr J. Persch for Pannam.)

CSO: 5300



AUSTRALIA

POLICE SEIZE \$3 MILLION IN DRUG PLANTS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Feb 79 p 9

[Text]

ABOUT 6000 marijuana plants police said were capable of producing drugs worth \$3 million have been seized near Adelaide.

Police found the plants in five glasshouses in the city's Virginia market garden district during a raid on Monday night.

The raid takes the total haul of marijuana plants in the Virginia district to \$94 million in potential value since August.

A smaller crop of about 30 larger plants was found on a property in Robert Road, Virginia. In another police swoop on Monday.

A 46-year-old gardener has been charged with cultivating and possessing Indian hemp and with resisting arrest.

A 50-year-old gardener was reported for permitting cultivation of Indian hemp on his property.

Monday's raids follow one on Friday in which 7000 plants were found in 12 glasshouses at Two Wells.

Detective Chief Inspector Peter Collins, of the Drug Squad, said police were continuing their inquiries in the Virginia area, which he said had been shown to be the major marijuana growing area in South Australia.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

WOMAN REMANDED ON HEROIN CHARGE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Jan 79 p 3

[Text]

A 23-year-old woman appeared in the Melbourne Magistrates Court yesterday charged with possessing heroin valued at between \$20,000 and \$150,000.

The prosecutor for the Australian Narcotic's Bureau, Mr. Charles Chow, said evidence suggested 224 grammes of heroin were to have been used for commercial dealings.

Debra Anne Williams, unemployed, of Venus Street, Mentone, is charged with having possessed a prohibited import on January 17.

Mr. Kevin Burgess, SM, remanded her to appear on February 27.

He released her on bail of her own undertaking with a surety of \$2000 and a condition that she surrender her passport.

James Croxson, 22, of Balston Street, Balclutha, was also charged with possessing \$10 worth of heroin.

He is further charged with knowingly having been concerned with the importation of 226 grammes of heroin in Sydney.

Mr. Burgess remanded Croxson to February 27 and released him on \$2000 bail.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

EX-POLICEMAN ON HEROIN CHARGES

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 19 Jan 79 p 13

[Text]

**SURFERS' PARADISE.** — A former New South Wales policeman and another man were remanded in Southport Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges relating to the sale of heroin.

The court was told ex-policeman Gary Whitmore, 32, married, of Newcastle, and Gregory Paul Jack, 23, married, of Skiff Street, Southport were arrested at Jack's home by Commonwealth police on January 17.

The Police Prosecutor (Sergeant M. Cahill) said police had been watching the house for several days and when they broke in, they found Whitmore injecting himself with a syringe.

Sergeant Cahill said Whitmore ran from the house and jumped two fences before being caught.

**Cash**

He said Whitmore threw away two silver-wrapped packets.

One packet, containing two caps of heroin was for Whitmore's own use. The other, containing almost pure heroin which had a broken-down

street value of between \$2000 and \$3000, was for sale, Sergeant Cahill said.

He claimed Whitmore came to the Gold Coast on January 12 to sell heroin and at the time of his arrest had \$520 in cash from sales he had made and a return air ticket to Newcastle in a false name.

Sergeant Cahill said Jack was a friend of Whitmore and helped him sell the heroin.

He said Jack had a long record of drug offences and Whitmore had a record of assault, and malicious wounding.

Mr. Chris Nyat, (for Jack) said Jack was undergoing methadone treatment for drug addiction and could suffer if remanded in custody.

Mr. J. Rutherford, S.M., remanded both men in custody to January 23.

Whitmore was charged con-jointly with Jack

with possession of heroin for sale.

He was charged also with the possession of \$520, the proceeds of drug sales, and the possession of heroin.

Jack was charged with having allowed premises to be used for the sale of heroin.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

MAN WHO AIDED DRUG INQUIRY SENTENCED TO JAIL

Sydney SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Jan 79 p 2

[Text]

A man who had given "considerable assistance" to the NSW Royal Commission on Drugs was sentenced yesterday to 18 months' jail for importing heroin.

Judge Stewart said in the District Criminal Court that the Royal Commissioner, Mr Justice Woodward, had recommended that the man's assistance to the commission should be brought to his attention.

Richard Mallouhi, 27, labourer, of Nicholson Parade, Balmain, pleaded guilty to having been knowingly concerned in the importation of heroin between February 17 and April 11, 1978.

Judge Stewart set a non-parole period of six months. He said Mallouhi went last year to Bangkok, where he arranged to have heroin posted to him in Sydney.

On February 22 last year, Customs Officers seized two letters from a postbox registered in Mallouhi's name. They

were found to contain 47.9 grams of heroin valued at \$2,148.

Mallouhi told police he had paid no money for the heroin and was to pay for it on receipt.

"The picture of the hard-bitten heroin dealer in Thailand sending heroin to other countries on a cash-on-delivery basis seems difficult to accept," Judge Stewart said. "But in this case, this is what seems to have occurred."

The judge said Mallouhi was heavily addicted to heroin when in Bangkok.

He accepted that the relatively small amount of heroin seized had been strictly for Mallouhi's use, not for commercial sale.

"It is quite clear you were of considerable assistance to Mr Justice Woodward," Judge Stewart said to Mallouhi.

AUSTRALIA

DRUG GROUP BROKEN UP, COURT TOLD

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Jan '79 p 5

[Text]

**The Supreme Court was told yesterday that a Melbourne drug syndicate was broken up and a substantial WA outlet was closed as a result of a man's arrest on cannabis charges.**

Andre Clarence Bondeson (28) admitted that he sold cannabis resin at Mt Hawthorn between July 30 and August 9 last year.

Mr L. B. Robbins, prosecuting, said Bondeson was involved in a drug transaction that ultimately resulted in the arrest of himself and 11 other people.

Bondeson and another man had been under surveillance by detectives for some months, Mr Robbins said.

As a result of subsequent arrests and inquiries, 1kg of cannabis oil, 197 capsules and 8000 doses of LSD had been found at a Victorian dealer's address.

Bondeson flew to Melbourne on July 31 and bought eight ounces (227 grams) of cannabis oil for a pre-arranged price of \$3200, Mr Robbins said.

He had consigned seven ounces (198g) by air cargo and carried an ounce (28g) in a plastic jar on his person back to WA.

Bondeson had sold the 28 grams for \$400 and later collected the remaining 198 grams, which he placed in about

180 capsules and sold for \$30 or \$25 a capsule.

Mr Robbins said that Bondeson had \$5000 in his possession when he was questioned by the police and he had said that \$4000 had come from the sale of the cannabis oil.

Mr J. Eller, for Bondeson, said that the \$3200 was not all Bondeson's money and he was to make only \$300 out of the entire transaction.

**A CO-OPERATIVE**

He agreed with Mr Justice Smith that Bondeson had represented a co-operative in the transaction.

Bondeson had no involvement with the Eastern States connection, which received publicity in Victoria at the time, and any suggestion that Bondeson was a big-time operator was denied, Mr Eller said.

Bondeson, a self-employed mechanic who was previously in the air force, and formerly of London Street, Mt Hawthorn, was remanded in custody for sentence.

He was one of eight people who appeared on drug or drug-related charges and were remanded for sentence or pleaded not guilty on the first day of the Supreme Court's 1978 criminal sittings.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

NEW RADIO NETWORK TO AID FIGHT ON ILLEGAL DRUGS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Jan 79 p 10

[Text]

A MAJOR new radio communications network linking Customs stations in northern Australia will aid the fight against drug-runners and other smugglers.

The new network will provide support to departmental officers in the detection and apprehension of persons, vessels and aircraft engaged in illegal smuggling activities, especially

those connected with illicit drug importation.

The Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, Mr Fife said that the network would aid inestimably in the Federal Government's drive to stamp down as hard as possible on illegal traffickers of drugs into Australia.

The minister said that the high frequency communications network linking Customs stations was now in

operation in northern Australia. The network will not only service Customs stations but will also facilitate communications with departmental land, sea and air patrol vehicles operating in the area which are fitted with mobile communications equipment.

Major communications centres have been established in Broome, Townsville and Darwin with other fixed communications centres being

located in Dampier, Port Hedland, Derby, Koolan Island, Groote Eylandt, Weipa, Thursday Island and Gladstone.

Mr Fife said further expansion of the network was programmed early next year which would provide a direct communications link between the communication centres and patrol vehicles with Perth and the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics in Canberra.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

EXPERT ESTIMATES WEEKLY HEROIN IMPORTATION IS 23 KG

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 15 Jan 79

[Text] Sydney: An average of 23kg of heroin is being smuggled into Australia each week, it has been claimed.

This estimate of Australia's appetite for heroin has been made by an expert on the South-East Asian drug scene, University of NSW lecturer Dr Alfred McCoy.

An American who has lived in Australia for 18 months, Dr McCoy has studied Australia's heroin problem--and he paints a disturbing picture.

He estimates that there are 40,000 drug addicts in Australia and that their annual heroin consumption is 1.2 tonnes.

"In money terms, that comes to an on-street income for the dealers of \$300 million a year," Dr McCoy said.

"How can a trade of that size and involving that amount of money possibly exist without organised crime, and what's more, an organised crime capable of securing the police, political and judicial protection it needs to survive?"

Dr McCoy is not the first to ask that question. Three royal commissions into drugs are supposed to be asking the same thing but he says there is scant evidence they are even looking in that direction.

He expressed particular criticism at the royal commission system, which has no power of prosecution.

Dr McCoy's research has raised allegations of organised crime involvement in the Australian heroin traffic and allegations of official corruption and protection.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA AREA HEROIN OFFENSES DOUBLE IN YEAR

Brisbane THE AGE in English 8 Feb 79 p 4

[Article by Lindsay Murdoch]

[Text] Heroin offences detected in Victoria in 1978 were more than double the figure of a year before.

Last year the police drug bureau laid 803 charges relating to heroin, including 83 for trafficking.

That's a 135 per cent increase on 1977.

The bureau chief, Inspector Geoff Baker, yesterday described heroin as his department's major concern.

He said there appeared to be no fall in the amount of heroin being smuggled into Victoria from South-East Asia.

The biggest seizure last year was a shipment of 218 grammes — worth \$218,000 if sold on the streets.

Inspector Baker said his 15-strong bureau concentrated on catching heroin traffickers.

"We see this as our main role. But of course we don't walk away from other drug offences."

Crimes related to drug addiction also rose sharply.

Twenty-seven chemists' shops were robbed in 1977; last year the number was 67.

Thieves broke into 88 surgeries, a 37.5 per cent increase on 1977.

Inspector Baker said cannabis was still the most popular illegal drug in Victoria. But the number of offenders charged over the drug dropped last year.

"I suggest this is because of the bureau's deliberate policy of detecting heroin traffickers," Inspector Baker said.

Detectives had found that traffickers in heroin did not usually deal in cannabis as well.

Inspector Baker said: "They are two different scenes."

All told, 2189 drug offences were detected last year, 76 more than in 1977.

Most offenders were younger than 25, and 35 of them were juveniles.

CSO: 5300



AUSTRALIA

\$30,900 BAIL SET FOR MAN FOUND WITH DRUGS

Brisbane THE COURIER in English 14 Feb 79 p 14

[Text] A man who appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with having had drugs with an alleged street value of \$20,000, was released on bail and sureties totalling \$30,900.

Garry Reginald Dubois, 31, horsebreaker, of Salferino Street, Durak, entered no plea to five charges of having possessed drugs for sale.

He was charged that on February 13 he had cannabis for sale, possessed psilocybin (Mushroom powder) for sale, possessed utensils, possessed cannabis and that between January 1 and February 13 he cultivated cannabis.

Sergeant First Class R. G. Youels asked Mr Cook, Senior S.M., to impose substantial sureties on Dubois as the street value of the drugs involved amounted to \$20,000.

Police had found Dubois with seven garbage bags filled with cannabis and a box containing 30 to 40 "deals" of cannabis.

He was also found to be cultivating 29 young Indian hemp plants, Sergeant First Class Youels said.

Mr Cook set bail for the first charge at \$10,000 with a similar surety or two sureties of \$5000.

2nd Charge

On the second charge bail of \$5000 was allowed with a similar surety or two sureties of \$2500.

On the third, fourth and fifth charges bail was set at \$200, \$200 and \$500 respectively.

Dubois was remanded to February 28.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

MALAYSIAN COURT FREES AUSTRALIAN

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 19 Feb 79 p 10

[Text] A Malaysian court yesterday acquitted an Australian, Ross Anthony Cribb, 21, on a charge of trafficking in 10,416 kg of cannabis.

He had been in Alor Star Prison in north Malaysia for 13 months and faced the possibility, if found guilty, of a death sentence of a minimum of 14 years' jail and a whipping.

Mr Justice Syed Agil Barakbah ruled in a lengthy reserved judgment yesterday--a normal working day in north Malaysia--that Cribb had had no idea 49 packets of cannabis were concealed inside a stereo tuner and tape deck he had carried across the border from Thailand.

He is the first of eight Australians now in Malaysian jails on trafficking charges to be acquitted.

Acquittals are rare in Malaysia, where the prosecution has the advantage of legal presumption of guilt if it can prove the defendant possesses more than 100 gm of heroin or 200 gm of cannabis.

Cribb will have to remain in the country for the 10-day period during which the prosecution can lodge an appeal against the verdict. There was no sign yesterday whether an appeal would be lodged.

During his 4-1/2 day trial last week Cribb said he had carried the sets into Malaysia for the father of his Thai girlfriend.

Customs officers told the court they became suspicious at the Cangloong checkpoint when Cribb told them he intended to take the sets to Australia by way of Malaysia and Singapore.

His girlfriend's father had wanted him to take the equipment to a man in Penang and he had lied to the customs officers to avoid paying duty.

The judge said Cribb's counsel, Mr Choe Kuan, had successfully argued his innocence.

After the verdict, Cribb embraced Mr Choe saying: "You have been a second father to me."

Cribb's parents, who had travelled from Evans Head, NSW, were delighted with the verdict, "We are the happiest parents in Australia," Cribb's father said.

After signing his release papers Mr Cribb went to have a beer and steak to celebrate, but left four other Australians inside Alor Star jail on similar charges.

Two of these have already been sentenced to life imprisonment--which in Malaysia means 14 years after remissions and a whipping.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

DOG AIDS HUNT FOR DRUGS IN VICTORIA AREA

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Feb 79, p 4

[Text]

Police are set to raid Victorian country towns for drugs.

This follows successful swoops on vineyards at Mildura yesterday. Armed Police netted marijuana valued at \$3000 in raids at Prymple, Red Cliffs and Summer Cliffs. The officer in charge of Melbourne CIB, Chief Detective Superintendent Eric Jenetzki, said police were watching several country towns.

"When we receive relevant information we'll act," he said. Yesterday's raids followed death threats against senior Mildura police and prominent citizens after swoops late

last year netted marijuana worth about \$8 million. Police took out search warrants for 28 properties in the Sunraysia District late this week.

Members of the consorting, drug and breaking squads took part in yesterday's raids with the assistance of the dog squad and members of the Independent patrol group.

Six people were charged at the Mildura Watch House last night with possession and trafficking in illegal drugs.

Police dog Barron sniffed out about 4.4 kilos of dried marijuana during a raid at a Red Cliffs vineyard owned by a Turkish immigrant.

CSO: 5300

BRUNEI

## MAGISTRATE WARNS OF CRACKDOWN ON DRUG OFFENDERS

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 20 Jan 79 p 4

[Text]

**KUALA BELAIT.** — A magistrate has given hard drug users and dealers here two months to get out of the business, after which he has promised very tough penalties against anyone who gets caught.

Mr Kong Seng Kwong says the rise in drug abuse in the Belait District has to be stopped. He adds that offenders coming before him can expect long terms in prison and heavy fines.

And he has also mentioned that a new drug enactment introduced by Brunei last year provides for whippings as well.

"Any fresh offences after March will be dealt with most severely. Drug abusers have until then to rehabilitate themselves before my policy assumes full force," he remarked.

He said the drug situation would be closely monitored.

Mr Kong gave an indication of what can be expected from him when he sent a 23-year-old man to jail for four years, for having heroin.

The penalties imposed on Jaafar bin Haji Bagol, alias Ahmad, unemployed, of Bandar Seri Begawan, were three years and a \$5000 fine, but he gained an extra year's jail because he couldn't pay the fine.

The court heard that police caught Jaafar with 1.02 grammes of the drug while he was driving in Seria with friends on July 20 last year.

Mr Kong said there could be no leniency for Jaafar because he had two earlier convictions for drugs possession; also, with the noticeable increase in drug abuse offences in the district, deterrent sentences are

needed.

In his judgement on Jaafar, Mr Kong said Brunei recognised that drug abuse is a social menace which has to be stamped out, by introducing the Misuse of Drugs Enactment 1978, which came into force last July.

He said that under this, users of controlled drugs can be jailed for 10 years and fined \$20,000. For pushers the penalties are even tougher — 30 years and \$50,000 fines, plus 15 strokes of the rotan.

The magistrate said a user is liable to resort to all means — stealing, robbing or prostitution — to satisfy his craving. He becomes useless to the community he lives in, an undesirable burden.

Mr Kong warned that users on hard drugs like heroin and morphine can expect long jail terms and heavy fines because they have no strong will-power to help them get rid of their destructive habit.

"Their rehabilitation can only be achieved in a disciplined environment such as Jerudong Prison," he remarked.

"Drug traffickers are greedy people who want to be rich and do not

care the ruin and destruction they bring to others. If they are caught, they cannot expect any mercy from the courts," he added.

But he did promise consideration for addicts who voluntarily seek medical assistance to help themselves get rid of their addiction, and those who plead guilty and voluntarily seek sentences in custody to get rid of their habit.

And he promised the same consideration for people who became addicted to opium from a time when consumption of it was permitted.

He made a plea to parents and the public generally to report incidents of drug abuse to the police; such assistance, he remarked, will go a long way to eradicating the problem.

"Do not let drug abuse infect and destroy your children," was his message.

◆ In another recent case, Mr Kong ordered a \$1500 fine and two months of treatment in Bandar Seri Begawan Hospital for a 22-year-old Seria man convicted for morphine consumption.

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON BALI NARCOTICS CASE PRESENTED

Prison Director Denies Involvement

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 27 Jan 79 pp 16, 18

[Text] I Putu Benum will be sentenced this week. The former Denpasar (Bali) prison director may be freed or jailed "to replace" the two convicts who escaped from the prison he supervised. Judge Sof Larosa, chief of the Court of First Instance in Denpasar presided over the council of judges to determine the extent of responsibility of the prison director in connection with the two aliens, Donald and David, who escaped from his prison and fled the country.

This interesting story began 2 years ago. According to official records, during a flight from Singapore to Port Moresby, captain pilot Donald Andrew Ahern, alias Donald Tait, 48 years, a British subject, landed his plane at Ngurah Rai airport in Bali for a stopover on 9 August 1976. He was accompanied by flight engineer David Allan Riffe, 36, a U.S. citizen. According to customs officials, although it was only a stopover, they were not free from surveillance. Moreover, it appeared to the customs officials that Donald parked his Cessna away from the officials on purpose.

The customs officers were right. When they raided the aircraft, they confirmed their suspicion. Twenty bags of marihuana weighing 664.10 kilograms were found and taken out of the aircraft along with hundreds of handicrafts and paintings. The customs people were so successful that the Indonesian finance minister awarded them certificates of merit and money for arresting Donald and David.

In February 1977 Donald was handed a 17-year prison sentence and was fined 20 million rupiahs. Donald received a 7-year jail sentence plus a 20 million rupiah fine. The presiding Judge Larosa ruled that both defendants could not be found guilty of subversion because they did not unload and smuggle in their goods here, they were only in transit.

The prison in Denpasar where Donald and David were to undergo their punishment gave these foreign convicts special treatment. Donald was given a

special room. Recently Director General of Correctional Facilities Ibnu Susanto said that the special room turned out to be located outside the prison walls. It was located amidst the housing complex of prison officials and was beyond the reach of the prison guards at the prison tower.

The laxity of security guard gave the foreign prisoner the impression that he was free from surveillance. Donald was also given privileges which were somewhat excessive. He was allowed to go in and out of his special room whenever he wished. He could freely eat in restaurants, go shopping, make overseas calls from the telephone office and even go on picnics to Sanur, Kuta, Gianyar or Besakih. His prison work was easy, teaching dependents of prison officials English. He could even have fellow inmates do his laundry.

Inmate Donald was also permitted to open an account at a local bank. It was approved and cleared in writing by the prison director, I Putu Benum himself. He cashed checks several times without being questioned, or at least reported to higher authorities to determine the source of his large sum of money, since the money in his possession had been seized by the court.

David did not suffer in the prison either. He was transferred from Denpasar prison to Amplapura prison in Karangasem. The official there, a subordinate of the prison director in Denpasar, was cautioned by Putu Benum to take good care of David. He did. Like his fellow inmate Donald, David was free to go in and out of his place of confinement. His duties were only to repair the rice polishing machine belonging to the prison.

The freedom of movement and privileges given to these prisoners who committed a serious crime, classified in the B 1 category, were outrageous. Even the police commander of Nusatenggara Province reminded I Putu Benum on 18 May 1977 that Donald was a convict involved in a narcotics case controlled by an international syndicate under government investigation.

Donald and David did not have to wait for their release very long. The prisons in which they were never really confined were occupied by them only five months. Putu Benum left for Palu on 9 July 1977 reportedly on an inheritance business. The following day Denpasar prison officials found Donald missing, while the Amplapura prison was deserted by David.

At first people only searched for them around Bali. When Donald and David reached an undetermined place, the prisons issued "wanted" notices on 11 July 1976 for their arrest. It was in vain.

Who is responsible? Putu Benum had an alibi he considered strong enough: he was not at his duty station when Donald and David escaped. He felt, as he pointed out in his defense later, that the prison guards on duty should have been held responsible. However, the Regional Special Law Enforcement Agency, the military and state police consistently accused him

of involvement in the escape. Since last October Judge Sof Larosa has presided over Putu Benum's trial. The prosecutor accused Benum of committing subversive acts, of deliberately releasing convicts in drug-related criminal acts.

Generally speaking, testimonies from the witnesses incriminated Benum. For example, Soeroso Hardiwinoto, security chief of Denpasar prison, was assigned by Benum to type the affidavit in support of Donald's application to open a bank account. Benum himself wrote the draft of the letter. Soeroso said he had reminded his superior that such an action was out of the ordinary. However, Soeroso himself was finally made to cash Donald's check for 205,000 rupiahs. What for? To build a hospital and a dispensary. Ibrahim Ali's testimony, according to the prosecutor, also incriminated the defendant. He said his superior urged him to take Donald from behind the prison walls and to place him in a special room. "How about the police commander's warning?" Ali said that Benum casually replied "That's our internal problem." I Nyoman Susanta, the Amplapura prison chief, also gave special treatment to David because he was so advised by his superior.

Putu Benum was not found guilty of being involved in the narcotics case. "We must frankly admit that" said the prosecutor, withdrawing his charges. However, his actions brought about serious consequences; a series of his acts damaged or undermined the integrity of the government, a subversive act. For that crime, on 30 November 1978 Prosecutor I Gusti Ngurah Alit demanded a 5-year prison sentence for Benum.

Benum's defense itself was very interesting. He asked whether his trip to Palu resulted in Donald's and David's escape. His absence, he said, was approved of by the regional chief of the Directorate General of Correctional Facilities, his superior. Also everything involving his work had been relinquished to his subordinate in an official memorandum. "That transfer did not involve any limitation or reduction in authority at all." That included authority over the supervision of prisoners. Therefore, his absence did not reduce the effectiveness of the security department he left behind. Putu Benum maintained he had sufficient reasons to be free of all the charges. It was the guards and security agents that should have been held responsible for Donald's and David's escape.

The assignment of a prisoner to a special room was not unusual and did not apply to Donald alone. Before him, even before Putu Benum became the prison director at Denpasar, many prisoners had been placed there. As for Donald's freedom to go in and out of the prison, it was the responsibility of his subordinate, the chief of the security department.

Benum's defense lawyer, Azhar Achmad of Jakarta, contended that the charges against his client were nothing but an attempt to find a scapegoat. No matter how successful Donald and David were in escaping from the prison, in leaving Bali and in fleeing the country, there should certainly be someone to blame. Why should Putu Benum be blamed, when he was away at the time the prisoners escaped?



Donald's and David's escape, according to the defense attorney, involved negligence on the part of all the security agencies in Bali. For instance, Azhar charged, if surveillance by immigration authorities had been tight, Donald and David would not have been able to flee the country through a government-controlled airport. Let Judge Larosa consider and decide the case.

#### Fugitives Escaped by Air

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 27 Jan 79 p 17

[Text] David Riffe is presumably living in Amsterdam now. However, the adventure of Donald Andrew Ahern, the pilot, can be traced easily. He rejoined his syndicate following his escape from Indonesia. His assignment remained unchanged, to fly a small plane here and there to smuggle drugs. The last time, in February of last year, he flew over Australia. Neither his point of departure nor his destination was disclosed. However, the radar screen at Darwin spotted him. Donald tried to escape but he was soon tailed by an RAAF Hercules.

Donald ignored the warnings issued by the Hercules. He even eluded the RAAF aircraft skillfully, and it was not until 24 hours later that it was learned that Donald had made an emergency landing on a runway southeast of Darwin. The landing was so unsatisfactory that he and his companion, Michael Leonard Bartley, were captured.

During investigation by Australian police Donald told them how he had escaped from Indonesia, as follows. A week after Donald was sentenced by Larosa and imprisoned, he was contacted by two foreigners. He did not disclose their names but they came on orders from someone he knew in Bangkok named George. They only brought a brief message: everything had been taken care of and subsequent contacts would be arranged shortly thereafter.

What "had been taken care of" was not clear, but several days after the two foreigners' visit, Donald and David received better treatment. Donald was placed in a special room, while David was transferred to Karangasem. Subsequently, both received special treatment. Ten days later the same people returned to the prison to visit Donald. This time they gave him 1,000 U.S. dollars. They promised to give him more if he indicated his willingness to remain here. Donald said he would share the money with David. Besides, Donald said, he would not leave Indonesia without David.

Donald secretly kept a New Zealand passport in the name of Peter Arthur Jones which for unknown reasons remained in his possession. Donald requested that several documents be provided for David at Karangasem.

Several days before his escape, the same visitors came to see Donald. Apparently it was their last contact, because everything was in order, as were the documents for David.

Their escape from prison presented no problem, since they could go in and out freely. On 10 July 1977 Donald purchased a Garuda ticket and at 10 pm Mr Jones departed from Ngurah Rai to Jakarta without any problem. The following day he escaped the attention of immigration officials at Halim airport and flew to Singapore. There he met David who succeeded in acquiring a plane ticket to fly directly from Denpasar to Singapore on the same day.

During the investigation Donald insisted he did not make any preparations to escape from Indonesia. Everything had been arranged from abroad. On 3 May 1978 Donald and Bartley were sentenced by the Darwin court. They were sentenced to 6 years and 8 months and 3 years and 8 months, respectively. From his jail cell in Australia Donald apparently learned of the fate of Putu Benum, the director of the prison at Denpasar who had taken good care of him. Donald recently wrote a letter to one of the officials in Bali to help Putu Benum in his case.

In his letter Donald explained how he left the prison and fled to Singapore by disguising himself as a bearded and bespectacled old man. He said he and Davis escaped from Indonesia without the help from any Indonesian. They were helped by their friends from outside Indonesia. Donald said that while in Bali he never gave any money or anything to the prison director. His special room amidst Putu Benum's family which functioned as his cell was given him merely because he taught English to prison officials. He also said he did give money to a government official who told him how to escape from Bali. However, Donald did not heed that official because, in addition to demanding more money, he refused to help David.

Donald had his own reasons to escape. First because he was urged to help David escape. Secondly, while he was in prison, his family was constantly pressured by the narcotics syndicate. However, Donald promised he would return to Indonesia and would ask the president for clemency. According to police records Donald was not a newcomer in criminal cases. He was in possession of some seven passports of different countries with a variety of names. He had been in prison in Australia several times for using a fake doctorate title, wearing an RAAF uniform, fraud and theft. The question is, is his letter trustworthy?

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CSO: 5300

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MALAYSIA

DRUGS CASE APPEAL FAILS

Sydney SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 12 Jan 79 p 1

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thursday. — The Malaysian Federal Court dismissed today an appeal by an Australian film distributor sentenced to life in jail and six strokes of the cane for drug trafficking.

Robert Allan Symes, 31, who lived on Bali, was found guilty by a majority jury verdict in the High Court in January last year of trafficking in 1,668.23 grams of marihuana at Padang Besar railway station on the Thai border in December, 1976. He has been in custody since the High Court hearing.

Lord President Tun Suffian Hashim of the Federal Court, sitting with five judges, said they were unanimous in rejecting the appeal against the judgment of the High Court of Perlis State.

Tun Suffian told the defence lawyer, Mr Karpal Singh, that the only recourse left to

Symes was to appeal to the Sultan of Perlis for royal clemency or remission of the sentences.

Ruling sultans of Malaysia, as constitutional monarchs, exercise powers of pardon as chairmen of pardons boards whose other members include the State Chief Minister and the State legal adviser.

Symes, dressed in a grey suit, appeared calm when Tun Suffian dismissed his appeal.

According to Australian High Commission officials who attended the court today, Symes said that he would ask the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Peacock, to approach the Sultan on his behalf.

Court officials said Symes would be sent back tomorrow to the jail at Alor Star, capital of the northern State of Kedah, where three other Australians are also held awaiting trial later this month on charges of drug trafficking.

(AAP-Reuters)

CSO: 5300

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MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIAN TRIED IN DRUG SMUGGLING CASE

Defense Testimony

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Jan 79 p 35

[Article by Richard Gill]

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Wed:** A young Australian school teacher was yesterday warned that he was incriminating himself when defending a drug-trafficking charge that carries a life sentence with a whipping.

The President of the Sessions Court at Kangar, near the Thai border, told David Rodney Ireland (26), of Sydney, that he would normally refuse to allow him to give the sort of evidence he was presenting.

Ireland had told the court that he bought nine packets of cannabis, allegedly containing 1.636kg of the drug, from a cleaner at a Bangkok hotel.

He had then smuggled it into Malaysia aboard the Bangkok-Butterworth express.

Another Australian, Michael William Barrett (28), of Sydney, had bought the remaining seven packets of the cleaner's consignment.

Ireland had pleaded not guilty to having trafficked in the drug at Padang Besar railway station on the Thai border on December 22, 1977.

Barrett is due to be tried on a similar charge next Tuesday.

Relatives of both men were in court when Ireland appeared wearing thick-lense spectacle and neatly dressed.

His counsel, Mr Choe Kuan Him, said that Ireland did not dispute possession of the drug.

But the defence would try to prove that it was intended to be smoked by Ireland and six fellow crew members during a six-month cruise on a catamaran and not for trafficking in Malaysia.

The president, Mr Terence Marbeck, said that under Malaysian law any offence involving 200 or more grams of cannabis was deemed to be trafficking.

If Ireland is convicted, the only sentence the president can impose is life imprisonment — 14 years in Malaysia after remissions—with a whipping.

After Ireland said that he had smoked cannabis for eight or nine years, including a period when he built a yacht in Malaysia, Mr Marbeck said: "Strictly speaking, I would not allow this line of questioning because all the answers tend to incriminate you."

"But because this is part of your defence I will allow you to continue."

Life Sentence

Sydney SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 Feb 79 p 1

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tuesday. — A Sydney school teacher was sentenced today to life in prison and one stroke of the cane for trafficking in cannabis.

David Rodney Ireland, 26, of Anembo Crescent, Killara, had pleaded not guilty to trafficking in 1.6 kilos of cannabis.

His lawyer told the court in Kangar, in the State of Perlis, that Ireland would appeal against the conviction.

Ireland told the court during the trial last month that the

cannabis found in his possession when he arrived in Perlis by train from Thailand on December 22, 1977, was bought in Bangkok for his own consumption.

The court said that the prosecution had proved that Ireland bought the drug in Thailand for trafficking.

It rejected defence evidence by a psychiatrist that Ireland was an unstable, immature and inadequate youth who had taken to cannabis as others took to alcohol which, in Australia, was a greater menace.

Ireland, who appeared serious and thoughtful, heard the sentence calmly. His sentence will run from the day he was arrested on December 22, 1977.



David Ireland

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Life Sentences Upheld

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Jan 79 p 13

[Excerpt]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — The Federal Court yesterday upheld a High Court decision in dismissing a businessman's appeal against a sentence of life imprisonment and three strokes of the rotan for a drug offence.

Lai Pul Lam, 39, was convicted by the Special Sessions Court on Oct. 27, 1977 after he was found guilty of trafficking in 11 packets of 1,413.12 grammes of heroin found in a car.

The offence was committed at Batu 18, Jalan Rawang at 5.30 p.m. on Aug. 30, 1976.

Lai appealed to the High Court against his conviction last April 14, but was unsuccessful.

In the Federal Court yesterday, two other men also were also unsuccessful in their appeals against life terms on drug offences.

Unemployed Teoh Kim Ooi, 27, and petty contractor Low Kia Kim were also ordered by the Penang High Court last Oct. 5 to receive 14 strokes of the rotan.

They were found guilty of jointly trafficking in 1,127 grammes of heroin in the compound of Paramount Hotel, Northern Road, Penang, at 12.15 p.m. on Oct. 6, 1976.

Teoh and Low appealed against their conviction and sentence. A cross-appeal for inadequacy of sentence by the Public Prosecutor was also dismissed yesterday.

Opium Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jan 79 p 19

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — Lau Tong Hua, 48, was jailed today for a total of five years by the magistrate's court here when he pleaded guilty to two charges connected with opium consumption.

He was jailed for two years on a charge of possessing utensils used for opium consumption — three opium pipes, three lamps and three metal basins.

On the second charge he was jailed for three years for turning his premises into an opium den for his friends.

He is presently serving a three-year sentence on a charge of possessing 23.76 grams of prepared opium.

All the offences were committed on June 4 last year at Lorong Haji Taib Tiga here.

#### Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Jan 79 p 8

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. —** Furniture designer Wong Cheng Hing, 36, was today sentenced to four years' jail and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan by the Sessions Court for possession of heroin.

He was found guilty of having had 23.86 grammes of the drug at the City Tower Flats in Jalan Alor last Oct. 27.

Inspector Abdul Latif bin Long told the court that he raided the flat and saw about 12 people there.

While he was questioning some of the people, Wong rushed into one of the rooms and locked himself in.

Inspector Latif said he and Detective Abdul Razak Majid broke down the door and saw Wong in the act of throwing a packet out of a window. It contained the drug.

#### Sarawak Drug Arrests

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Jan 79 p 5

[Excerpt]

**KUCHING, Tues. —** Sarawak police have stepped up efforts to check drug addiction and trafficking in the face of growing public concern over the problem.

A police spokesman said that efforts were concentrated on plugging the sources of narcotics.

Last year, 66 people, including 18 government employees and 11 military personnel were arrested for drug possession or taking drugs. Twelve were convicted while 54 others were awaiting trial.

Police also seized 214 grammes of heroin, 8.03 grammes of opium, 0.08 grammes of morphine, 1.70 grammes of ganja and some rohypnol pills.

Records on 300 addicts, mostly from the First Division had also been compiled.

So far, 50 addicts had voluntarily sought treatment at the General Hospital while the Medical Department also maintained a detoxication centre at the mental hospital here.

#### Thirty-Year Addict Fined

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 27 Jan 79 p 12

[Text]

**MIRI. —** A 62-year-old who appeared on an opium smoking charge, said he had been a user of the drug for 30 years. He also had a record of opium convictions.

Penalties for these were fines ranging from \$10 to \$200, but on this occasion Chen Hong was ordered to pay \$500.

A retired ex-welder, whose family all live in Hongkong, Chen was caught in an illegal squatter settlement along Miri

River Road last August 5. Police confiscated some opium and smoking equipment.

In October, 1966, he faced a series of charges — smoking opium, possessing opium, possessing opium utensils and attempted bribery. Fines levied then totalled \$90.

There was a long gap before he made another appearance, in September, 1977, this time for smoking opium. He was fined \$200.

Two Users Sentenced for Theft

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 27 Jan 79 p 12

[Text]

KUCHING. -- A 23-year-old drug addict just out of hospital after treatment for his habit, stole two car bumpers. Now it's not another hospital spell but eight months in jail for Othman bin Sebli.

The court heard that Bolhasan bin Haji Ya-ya parked his car outside his house in Datuk Ajibah Abol Road on the night of last October 28. It was in good condition when he left it, but it wasn't when he went out to drive it the next morning -- the bumpers, worth \$500, were gone.

Othman, of Muhibbah Road, was arrested, but

an accomplice is still at large. Police recovered the bumpers. Othman had a previous conviction for theft in September, 1976, when he stole three gold chains.

In another Kuching case a 20-year-old drug addict was sentenced to hospital treatment to cure his habit after stealing a \$1.50 vegetable knife.

Sazali bin Awang Mus-hidi, of Datuk Ajibah Abol Road, was also fined \$50 for the offence, committed in Gambier Road last September 30.

The court was told Chai Yung Phin was in his shop when he saw Sazali walk in, pick up the knife, put it in a bag and walk out.

CS0: 5300



MALAYSIA

414 KILOGRAMS OF DRUGS SEIZED IN 1978

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 27 Jan 79 p 3

/Text/ Kuala Lumpur 26 Jan--In its positive anti-narcotics action, the Customs Bureau seized a total of 414,665 grams, or 414 kilograms of various narcotic drugs in 1978. The market value of these illicit drugs is estimated at more than \$10 million in Malay currency.

Na-tu-ah-tu-la-xin, Inspector General of the Royal Customs Bureau told reporters today that his bureau has broken a number of major cases of international dope trafficking in coordination with the law enforcement organizations of the member nations of the Council of Customs Cooperation.

The drugs seized by customs officers last year included 339,000 grams of raw opium, 8,900 grams of processed opium, 56,000 grams of marihuana, 39,411 grams of marihuana plants, 5,500 grams of morphine, 365 grams of residual opium, and 4,900 grams of heroin.

Na-tu-ah-tu-la-xin said that in the first 11 months of 1978, 600 persons were prosecuted for narcotics trafficking, and were fined a total of \$2.8 million.

During the same period, the customs bureau also issued 5,400 summons and received \$1.6 million in fines.

In addition, the customs also seized 190 vehicles with a total value of \$2 million.

Na-tu-ah-tu-la-xin also disclosed that among other sundry seizures were \$6.5 million of jewelry, cosmetics and wrist watches.

The smuggling detection group achieved outstanding results in prohibiting illegal brewing. It seized 407,000 liters of liquor, 26,000 liters of wine and 900 liters of cocoanut flower wine.

Na-tu-ah-tu-la-xin, said that the customs bureau was especially successful in policing smuggling, tax evasion and trafficking in contraband.

He said that public reaction to the bureau's achievements is very encouraging.

Na-tu-ah-tu-la-xin indicated that the intelligence information received from the public has been highly accurate, and such information has often enabled customs officers to pursue many cases to successful conclusions.

He also declared that four important rules have been added to the ethics code for civil servants in the customs bureau. They are firmness, justice, friendliness and efficiency.

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CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUG WITHDRAWAL CENTERS SUGGESTED

Senlangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 22 Jan 79 p 3

/Text/ Kuala Lumpur 21 Jan--All major hospitals are urged to establish narcotic withdrawal centers to monitor and analyze the hazard of narcotics to the human body.

While making this suggestion, Chen Zujo, Director of the Greater Malaysia Pharmaceutical Association, pointed out that the data collected by these centers will clearly indicate the hazard of certain drugs to local residents.

The accumulation of this data will help health authorities classify drugs and determine which drugs should be prohibited or restricted.

According to Mr Chen, all narcotic drugs are harmful to patients. It is only a matter of degree, he said.

Mr Chen said that New Zealand has a state narcotics observation center. All hospitals, clinics, and private doctors in New Zealand must report to the center the harm caused by any kind of narcotic drug they come across.

He thinks that this kind of observation center can also be established in Malaysia. At the beginning, such centers may be established in major hospitals, then extended to smaller hospitals and private health clinics.

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CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN MAY FACE EXECUTION--Kuala Lumpur, Fri.--The first Australian traveller arrested for allegedly trafficking in cannabis across the Thai border into Malaysia will face a possible death penalty when he is tried in the High Court this year. Ross Cribb (21) of Evans Head, NSW, was arrested in January last year and charged with trafficking in 10 kg of the drug. The Malaysian police and customs officers are expected to allege that the cannabis was concealed in a stereo set brought across the border by Cribb. Cribb has already been in Alor Star gaol for more than a year awaiting trial and will probably be there more than 18 months before he is finally dealt with. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jan 79 p 34]

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OUTLAWS HELD, GOODS, NARCOTICS SEIZED--Rural subdivision police has kept up the tempo of its operation and rounded 11 more outlaws, seized 32 heads of cattle, smuggled goods, narcotics, arms and ammunition during the last week. The proclaimed offenders arrested during the operations by DSP Zabardast Khan were Mukhtar Bakhtiar, Alam, Zahir, Nasrullah, Ghulam Mohd, Atlas, Bhulam Mohd and Ayub. Thirty-two heads of cattle and six bags of sugar were being smuggled to tribal areas while 700 bulbs, opium, charas, dynamite, stengun and other arms were being brought to the settled areas. [Text] [Peshawar KYNBER MAIL in English 26 Feb 79 p 6]

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AUSTRALIANS ARRESTED ON HEROIN POSSESSION CHARGE

Daughter Says Man Duped

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Jan 79 p 3

[Article by Bruce Best]

[Text]

The daughter of a Melbourne man arrested on a drug charge in Thailand said yesterday she believed her father had been tricked into having the drugs.

"It is the only conclusion I can come to", said Diane Worcester, 18, at her parents' home in Roseman Road Lilydale.

"Why should he do it?" added her 16-year-old sister, Karen. "He has everything he needs."

Their father, Donald Royal Worcester, 42, was arrested in northern Thailand on Tuesday night and charged with possession of 1.4 kilograms of top grade heroin.

Also arrested was his friend George Buckley Bullock, 37, of Thornbury.

Both men face a penalty of either a long jail sentence or death by machine gun under Thailand's tough anti-drug laws.

Diane Worcester said she still did not believe her father had been involved with drugs.

"He has always been a fitness fanatic, eaten the right food and played every sport you can think of."

She said the family was waiting to see if her father could get a lawyer in Thailand. If not, the family solicitor would

fly there to represent him.

Miss Worcester said she last saw her father on New Year's Day, and he phoned home on January 9 to say he would return in about 10 days.

The family did not know Mr. Worcester was in Thailand, she said.

"He liked to go away by himself and he liked to go to different places. He planned his trip on the way — he always does," she said.

Mrs. Shirley Worcester left yesterday afternoon to spend a few days with relatives near Omeo.

At the Thornbury home of Mr. Bullock a friend said yesterday she had not known he was in Thailand.

"I thought he might have been in Queensland or somewhere," she said.

But Mr. Bullock often went away without letting his mother know where he would be, she said.

"He is that sort of bloke, and you don't tell your mother everything," she said.

Until then she had known only what was in the papers.

The friend, who declined to give her name, said Mr. Bullock's 71-year-old widowed mother had gone away for a week.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON reports from Singapore: Thai and foreign narcotics agents claim to have scored several major successes this week in a drive against lucrative heroin and hashish smuggling from Thailand

to Australia and other overseas markets.

Thai police yesterday swooped on three suspected Canadian heroin traffickers in Bangkok. They also announced the seizure of 60,000 blocks of hashish weighing 84 kilograms from a house in the Bangkok area.

The two Melbourne men arrested in the northern Thai town of Chiang Mai are still being interviewed by police. They have not yet been charged, according to Australian embassy officials in Bangkok.

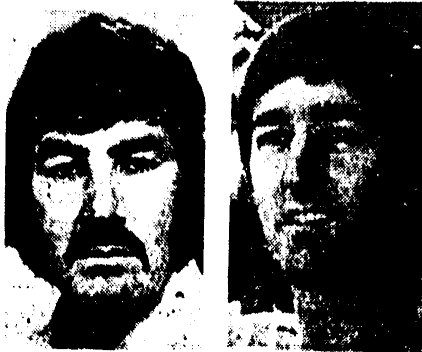
An Australian Vice-Consul has flown to Chiang Mai.

In Bangkok, police arrested the three Canadians — two young men and a girl — after seizing 200 grams of no. 4 heroin packed inside 52 male condoms in a hotel room.

In the hashish seizure, police said no arrests were made. But several Thais are believed to be helping police in their inquiries. The haul is said to be worth about \$100,000.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gail Hayward, pregnant wife of one of three Australians arrested and charged last October with possessing heroin, has arrived in Bangkok to see her husband, rugby league footballer Paul Hayward, 26.

Hayward, Warren Edward Fellows, 26, of Sydney and William Sinclair, 56, an Australian living in Bangkok, are in jail awaiting a further court appearance.



Donald Worcester

George Bullock

Further Details

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 22 Jan 79 p 3

[Article by Neil Kelly]

[Text]

**BANGKOK.** — Mrs. Shirley Worcester, of Lilydale, Victoria, wife of suspected heroin trafficker Donald Royal Worcester, visited her husband at the police lock-up in Chiang Mai yesterday.

Mrs. Worcester arrived in Bangkok on Saturday night from Melbourne and flew yesterday to Chiang Mai, 750 kilometres north of Bangkok.

Her husband, who is 42, has been in custody since last Tuesday when he was arrested with Melbourne man George Buckley Bullock, 37, of Thornbury.

Police who allege they found 14 kilograms of top-grade heroin in their hotel room have charged them with the illegal possession for sale of the heroin.

They will make their

first appearance in court today and will be remanded in custody probably for another seven days.

The police would oppose any application for bail.

In a development in the drug case alleged to involve three Sydney men, Thai police made another arrest in Bangkok over the week-end.

They arrested a Thai man, Kittu In-Sap, from whom they say Paul Hayward, Warren Fellows and William Sinclair bought 2.4 kilograms of heroin last October.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ARRESTS SPARK DRIVE ON DRUGS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Jan 79 p 34

[Text]

**BANGKOK, Fri:** Thai police are looking for several suspects in the drug case involving two Melbourne men.

A flurry of police activity resulted from the arrest 10 days ago of Donald Worcester (42), of Lilydale, and George Bullock (37), of Thornbury, who have been charged with illegal possession for sale of 1.4kg of heroin.

They are in prison at Chiang Mai and will appear in court again on February 3.

The police are still questioning a taxi driver who allegedly sold them the heroin for \$9000.

Road-block checks on vehicles have been intensified in the search for drugs and several arrests have been made.

An American Negro arrested south of Bangkok allegedly with 0.5kg of heroin told the police that an Australian had hired him to buy the heroin.

An Englishman, Stephen William Rowe (28), who lives in Canberra, was arrested in a Bangkok hotel with 5.5 grams of heroin.

Rowe, who said he had been an addict for three years, was preparing to fly to Australia when he was arrested.

CSO: 5300



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VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW CURE FOR ADDICTS--Hanoi, Sun.--A new method devised by a Vietnamese doctor combining acupuncture and neurotherapy has cured more than 7,000 drug addicts in Hanoi since the communist takeover there in 1975, says the Vietnam news agency. The agency gave no details of the cure, which it said was devised by Dr Truong Thin and had won first prize at an exhibition of scientific and technical innovations held in Moscow in April last year. The cure was being used at a detoxification centre on the outskirts of the city and at six branches in the city centre. The agency said that 4,000 patients were treated last year at a city hospital that combined Western medicine with traditional methods. The combination had been particularly successful in the treatment of liver, kidney, intestinal and women's diseases.--AAP-REUTER [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 29 Jan 79 p 34]

CSO: 5300

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CANADA

MARIHUANA CONCEALED IN LP RECORD ENVELOPES

Montreal LA PRESSE in French 9 Feb 79 p A 3

[Text] The curiosity of a customs officer permitted the RMCP [Royal Mounted Canadian Police] to put an end to the activities of a group of traffickers who imported marihuana in LP record envelopes. At the time of their arrest they were in the process of putting on the market some 350 pounds of this hallucinatory substance, valued at about \$225,000.

Four persons, of whom three are women, have been apprehended so far in connection with this matter. They are Marleen McLean Riley, 32 years old, Denise Fay Ewine, 24 years old, Cecilia Harrison, 63 years old and Carla Johnson, 33 years old, all of Jamaican origin but residing in Montreal.

The federal police has also issued warrants of arrest for two other members of this gang, the brothers Denis and Winston McDonald; 29 and 32 years old respectively. Once arrested, these two, like the other four accused persons, will be charged in the Criminal Court of Saint-Jerome with importing narcotics and conspiring to put marihuana valued at \$225,000 into circulation.

This drug, which originated in Jamaica, had been shipped to Montreal by airplane, consigned to the Riley Funky Hot Records Store, 6459 Victoria Street, in the Outremont section, owned by the husband of one of the young women indicted.

According to an RCMP officer, to outwit any inspection the smugglers had conceived the ingenious idea of camouflaging the cannabis in LP record albums, being extremely careful to press them firmly together beforehand in order that they would take the shape of a 33 LP record.

However, the searching eye of a Mirabel customs officer led to the discovery of the "marihuana records" in the course of a routine inspection on Monday afternoon. As soon as the police officers of the narcotic brigade stationed in Saint-Jerome and Montreal were alerted, they assumed the surveillance of the three boxes containing the LP records.

Half a day later the employees of a trucking firm arrived at the airport warehouse to pick up the merchandise and deliver it to the record dealer on Victoria Street, where the federal investigators suddenly rushed in early yesterday afternoon and apprehended the first four suspects.

At the same time, the police officers working under the orders of Sergeant Gilles Genest and Corporal Robert Perrin seized 1,200 record envelopes, in which between 190 and 235 grams each of marihuana were concealed.

According to Inspector Gilles Favreau, in charge of the narcotics brigade, the importance of this haul is not due to the quantity of stock confiscated, but rather because it put an end to the operations of a group of very well-organized individuals "who," as he mentioned, "were surely not on their first job in this type of trafficking."



As demonstrated by Sgt [sic] Robert Perrin of the RCMP station in Saint-Jerome, the traffickers had camouflaged the "marihuana loaves" in LP record envelopes.

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CANADA

\$20 MILLION HEROIN DEAL FOILED BY TWO FEMALE MOUNTIES

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 23 Feb 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Robert Sheppard]

[Text] Around Christmas, a member of Hong Kong's infamous secret society, Triad, slipped into Toronto's Chinatown to recruit female couriers for an international heroin deal.

Metro police heard about it through an underworld source and two police-women with the RCMP signed up for the job.

Last Friday, following an investigation that led Canadian police more than 17,000 miles around the globe, the Mounties and foreign police arrested six Chinese in Paris and Rotterdam and confiscated six kilograms of Asian heroin worth an estimated street value of more than \$20-million.

"It's the first time that I'm aware, that such an extensive international investigation was ever attempted," RCMP Superintendent Donald Heaton told reporters yesterday. "Some of those (arrested) reach into the hierarchy of a major Oriental trafficking ring."

He said six kilograms is a significant amount in trafficking these days. The Mounties spent an estimated \$100,000 setting up the drug bust.

Metro Police Inspector Forbes Ewing said the drug bust "indicated the Triad organization was moving into Toronto." He would not say whether there was a king-pin of the Mafia-like society living in Toronto, but would only say that the group was using this city as "a staging

point" to organize international crime.

The two women officers, Caucasians in their mid-20s, were picked to pose as vacationers in Hong Kong, then pick up suitcases containing secreted heroin in Southeast Asia and deliver them to an unnamed location.

Trailed by an undercover team of eight RCMP officers watching out for their safety, the two couriers and their 24-year-old recruiter began a trip from Toronto to Hong Kong with stops en route at Chicago and Anchorage, Alaska.

From Hong Kong, the group went on to Penang, Malaysia, where they were given three suitcases with heroin and joined by a second man. The four went on to Zurich via Singapore, and then to Paris, where they met other members of the gang and split up. One of the women officers and a trafficker went by train to Rotterdam while the rest remained in Paris. The arrests were made at that point.

"The 'diciest part of the operation was that we didn't anticipate Chinese New Year. And the undercover team (following) had great difficulty getting travel arrangements," Supt. Heaton said.

The group was in Hong Kong for eight days and police had to make last-minute travel plans in the midst of the busy holiday season. The traffickers, who knew their ultimate destination while the police didn't, had made travel plans in advance and attempted to use the holiday season crowds to lose any would-be followers.

The traffickers also used some counter-surveillance of their own to determine if they were being followed, forcing the Mounties to alternate their agents to avoid detection.

While the bust probably added to the RCMP's prestige abroad, Supt. Heaton said, "I don't think it will have any real effect" in changing Toronto's role in the international drug scene.

"Toronto's not a big user of heroin, but it is a significant centre" for organizing international crime and as a shipment point, he said. RCMP officials suspect that Canada was not the ultimate destination for the drugs because they were a harder, less-refined type known as "fertilizer heroin," which is usually smoked rather than injected.

The female undercover officers, whose identities were withheld, each received a citation for their records, but no raise or promotion. Supt. Heaton said they indicated they would do it again if called on.

The six men arrested were between the ages of 21 and 30. All are Chinese, were born in Hong Kong and hold British passports. The three arrested in Rotterdam have been deported to London and will be extradited to France. The three others are awaiting trial in France.

The Triad is a Hong Kong-based, underworld society with secret initiation rites and roots that go back to Buddhist monks in the 17th century. In recent years, the society has split into several lodges, some of which have splinter operations in Britain, Canada and the United States.

CSO: 5320

CANADA

RECORD MARIJUANA HAUL IN LONG-PLAYING COVERS

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 79 p 10

[Text]

MONTREAL (CP) -- The RCMP has made a record haul of top-quality Jamaican marijuana--350 pounds of the gold-colored drug pressed into the shape of long-playing discs.

Three boxes containing 1,200 phoney records in regular album covers were seized in a raid on a Montreal shop following a two-day investigation, RCMP drug officers said Thursday at a news conference. They estimated street value at \$225,000.

Two Canadians and two Jamaicans have been arrested in the smuggling scheme, while warrants have been issued for the arrest of two other suspects, both Jamaicans.

"We've seen marijuana imported in ski boots, fire extinguishers--just about

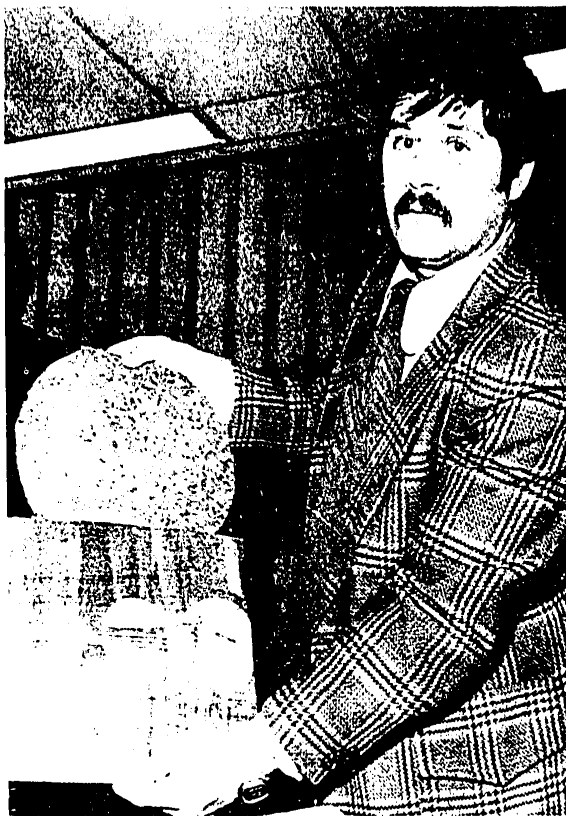
everything else--but this is the first time we've seen anything like this," said Cpl. Bob Perrin.

Between 190 and 235 grams of the compressed drug were enclosed in each record cover, among them covers for albums by singer Englebert Humperdink as well as for classical records.

Custom officials discovered the shipment of marijuana earlier this week in a routine check of cargo arriving at Mirabel airport from Jamaica.

"They opened up one of the boxes and the smell immediately hit them," said Perrin. The record covers were not enclosed in cellophane wrapping.

RCMP released the boxes and set up surveillance. The records, picked up Tuesday by a private delivery company, were taken to the record store.



*RCMP Cpl. Bob Perrin displays marijuana 'record'*

—CP photo

CSO: 5320

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CANADA

BRIEFS

JAIL, \$500,000 FINE IN DRUGS CASE--Toronto (AAP-REUTER)--An Indian millionaire was jailed yesterday for 14 years and fined about \$500,000 for conspiring to import into Canada more than half a tonne of hashish. It was the largest fine ever imposed on an individual in Canada. Gurdev Singh Sangha, 49, had been extradited from Belgium and had pleaded guilty. A statement of facts read out in court depicted him as a mastermind of an international drug smuggling ring spanning India, Europe and North America. Sangha organised shipments to Canada of hashish hidden inside bolts of fabric, the court was told. Sangha holds a doctorate in laser technology. He wrote his thesis in 1971 while serving a five-year term in a British jail for drug trafficking. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 12 Jan 79 p 6]

HASHISH IMPORTING TRIAL--Toronto (CP)--Gershoy (Gary) Levin, 37, charged with importing 600 pounds of hashish, has been ordered to appear for trial June 11. Levin, an Israeli citizen, and four other persons were arrested eight months ago after police discovered hashish hidden in rubber tires. Leven was held on \$30,000 bail until last week when County Court Judge Stanton Hogg ordered him released on strict bail conditions because lawyers in the case had been unable to agree on a trial date. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 7 Feb 79 p 11]

ALBERTA DRUG ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS--The law against possession of marijuana was being enforced in Alberta with more vigor than in any other Canadian province in 1977, Statistics Canada reported Thursday. More than twice as many drug charges were placed in Calgary as in Montreal that year. And Alberta's small, RCMP-patrolled communities mostly had high drug offence counts. A total of 9,673 cannabis--which includes marijuana, hashish and hashish oil--charges were placed in Alberta in 1977. Alberta's rate of charges per 100,000 population--472.6--was more than twice the Canadian rate of 215.3. Statistics Canada noted that the number of drug offences reported, as with prostitution and gambling, probably indicates "the degree of enforcement rather than the measure of the extent of the problem." It added that drug offence figures for Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver were lower in 1977 because RCMP had concentrated on "national and international traffic enforcement." [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 79 p 11]

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HASHISH PACKETS VOMITED--A Winnipeg man vomited 16 condoms containing hashish oil valued at \$3,400 in a Metro hospital after arriving on a flight from Jamaica last week, Metro police have revealed. A drug squad spokesman said yesterday he believes the man became sick when one of the condoms burst in his stomach during the flight. The man apparently took a taxi from Toronto International Airport and was found "dumped at the front steps" of Etobicoke General Hospital. The hospital phoned police. A 20-year-old man has been charged with possession of hashish for the purpose of trafficking. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 21 Feb 79 p 4]

HASH OIL HIDDEN IN STOMACHS--Mississauga--Three Toronto-area residents were charged with importing narcotics at Toronto International Airport last weekend. RCMP Constable Ronald Belanger said yesterday that four pounds of hashish oil, worth \$45,000, had been divided and stuffed into 126 condoms, which were then swallowed by three people returning to Toronto from Jamaica on Friday night. "We had reasonable and probable grounds to believe that drugs were being smuggled into the country, so our officers sat with them for 20 hours," the constable said. He said this is the second time his squad has encountered the condom-swallowing trick used in drug smuggling. Last year a man was found to have swallowed 45 condoms. [Text] [Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 30 Jan 79 p 8]

CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

DRUG SITUATION IN INTERIOR OF SAO PAULO SURVEYED

Extent of the Problem

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jan 79 p 34

[Article by Renato Lombardi]

[Text] Twenty-seven towns, about 80,000 addicts. From Sao Jose dos Campos to Presidente Prudente, the drug traffickers, hundreds of them, sell more than 30 kilograms of cocaine, 400 kilograms of marijuana, thousands of Pervitin capsules and Desbutal, Mandrix and LSD tablets every month. Those in charge of drug sales are linked with gangs in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraguay, Peru and Bolivia.

This is the tragic truth--drugs have practically taken over the interior of Sao Paulo. In Campinas, and this is just one example, the number of addicts is estimated at 35,000.

Every day the drug traffickers find new ways of distributing their wares. They use cars, trucks, and trains, and they are not choosy about places to sell the drugs. Anywhere will do: clubs, discotheques, bars, gas stations, universities, luxury hotels, etc. And the techniques for transporting drugs become ever more inventive: an ordinary passenger on a bus, asked to deliver something as a favor, may be caught with a suitcase full of drugs. An automobile can conceal a shipment of marijuana, a quantity of tablets or several kilograms of cocaine.

In a study to alert the public and the authorities, O ESTADO is reporting on the main localities in the interior where drugs are sold and those responsible for the delivery of the drugs.

"For years I felt as if I were dead. I constantly said to myself, 'Well, my God, what am I doing in this world? I shouldn't let them do this to me. I'm just a consumer object, a living being who has no life.'"

B. comes from an old family in the interior of Sao Paulo. At 14, he smoked marijuana for the first time and then never stopped. Today, at 23, he is

in psychiatric therapy and his progress is slow. He suffers mysterious disturbances and spent a year in the clinical hospital. As an addict, he moved on to dealing in marijuana and cocaine. "To get drugs, I had to sell. At the beginning it's dangerous but you get into a routine and even end up with police protection."

#### Frontier Dispute

His experience in obtaining drugs in Paraguay, B. recalls, "was almost tragic." He and three other addicts traveled from Piracicaba to Ponta Pora, a town near Pedro Juan Caballero, where they traded a Volkswagen for marijuana. Everything had been arranged. A drug trafficker known as "Paraguao," who supplies many towns in the interior, was supposed to wait for them in a hotel owned by a Lebanese. But at the appointed day and hour, two Brazilians appeared and took them to the Amambay quarter, on the Paraguayan side, and in a little dirt alleyway they were told to get out and run, because they were to die.

"One of my companions was shot in the leg. We managed to get away from the gunmen but were captured by the Paraguayan army. We lost the car, and our families paid a great deal of money to one Colonel Miranda, commander of the detachment in Pedro Juan, for our release." B. explained that the frontier is very dangerous and that "those who are not part of the plan will not get out of Paraguay with marijuana or barbiturates, and their very lives are in danger."

#### Marijuana from Paraguay

The greater part of the marijuana which supplies Sao Paulo comes from Paraguay. According to the federal police, more than a ton of the "weed" comes into the capital every month during the harvest season. In order to escape control, the drug traffickers vary their routes and prefer to return to the towns in the interior to sell their goods instead of "selling when they return from the neighboring country." The majority of contacts with a view to the purchase and sale of marijuana are made in a bazaar on Marechal Lopez Avenue in Pedro Juan Caballero. There the drug traffickers buy barbiturates, mainly Pervitin, as well. The meeting place for Paraguayan sellers and Sao Paulo purchasers in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, is a mechanical workshop on Calogeras Avenue.

#### Campinas Addicts

According to investigator Antonio Lazaro Constancio, known as "Lazinho," Campinas has more than 35,000 addicts. He has spent 18 years with the police, "fighting drug addiction and traffic from the very first." This policeman explains that the towns of Piracicaba, Sorocaba, Limeira, Santos and Jundiai also have an "impressive" drug problem. The number of persons using marijuana, cocaine or Pervitin in Piracicaba comes to 20,000, followed

by Sorocaba, with 15,000, and Limeira, with 10,000, according to this policeman's investigations.

There are many drug traffickers in Campinas. Sergio Claudio de Barros, "Serginho," sells marijuana in the Sao Bernardo quarter. Lino Crizanti Filho, "Linao," as well as Ademir Sossogo e Calao, sell marijuana and Pervitin in the Taquaral quarter. Belson Serafim Batista de Oliveira, known as "Nelsinho 45," sells cocaine and marijuana in the Swift district of the town. Aparecido Prudenciano, "Nene Cirola," sells marijuana in Vila Bela; Paulo Roberto da Silva sells Pervitin in Jardim Proenca; Henrique Mota Filho, or "Bigorriho," sells Desbutal, Pervitin and marijuana in Vila Rica; Silvio Gordinho and Roberto Sombra are in charge of sales of marijuana and cocaine in Vila Georgina and the center of the city; Jose Roberto Marcal, "Marcal Cantor," sells cocaine in the Cambui quarter; Ivonir Francisco, "Vadinho," and Armando dos Santos, "Marrom," sell marijuana and Pervitin in Vila Proost de Souza. A woman linked with the drug trafficker known as "Senador," who maintains contact with Berthier Bacellar, who was arrested at the end of the year in Rio de Janeiro in possession of four kilograms of cocaine, is the main drug supplier for members of Campinas society. Meetings are held in hotels to deliver the cocaine.

The individuals who sell cocaine, marijuana and barbiturates in Jundiai are "Turco," who operates in the center of the city, "Ra," who supplies Vila Sao Jose and Vila Ramiro; "Dinho," one of the leading drug traffickers, who has a house in the Mirim quarter of Jundiai, and "Farmaceutico," in charge of the delivery of almost all the cocaine.

#### Piracicaba and Environs

The main drug trafficker in Piracicaba is Jose Claudio Becari, nicknamed "Zelao de Piracicaba," who has links with the groups in Sao Paulo and Paraguay. He has already stood trial several times, is regarded as a "high-level drug trafficker," and always goes armed. He has 15 agents operating in neighboring towns. He and "Nicolinha," "Serjao," and "Bertaia" sell drugs in the Pauliceia, Coreia and Vila Resende neighborhoods.

The main seller of drugs in Bauru is "Edinho," who makes the tour of premises frequented by prostitutes and downtown bars. He travels regularly to Mato Grosso, bringing back marijuana, cocaine and Pervitin. During his travels he is assisted by the kitchen help and sometimes the waiters in train dining cars.

In Sorocaba, "Valdirzinho" and "Vargas" are the main agents, and they sell marijuana and cocaine in Vila Santa Edwiges. Other traffickers include "Picinin" and "Alvaro dos Porcos."

The drug is sold in Itapetininga by "Detetive," "Dirceuzinho," "Gordo," "Gatti" and "Gerson." The majority frequent Venancio Aires Square.

The traffickers selling marijuana and Pervitin at the FEPASA [Sao Paulo Railroad Company] station in Presidente Prudente are "Chicao" and "Flavinho." "Catarina," who owns a boarding house, supplies cocaine, amphetamines and Desbutal to addicts.

"Mae Preta" is the main drug trafficker in Sao Carlos. She heads a group of runners who tour the university faculties selling marijuana and cocaine. Every month, "Mae Preta" travels to Paraguay and Bolivia.

The drug is distributed in three discotheques in Itapeva by "Agente," "Valete" and "Borges." In Limeira, "Toninho Baiano" sells marijuana and Pervitin downtown, while "Malavazi" is the agent in Vila Carlito and "Zinho" sells on Santa Barbara Avenue.

#### Sellers in Prudente

In Aracatuba, "Boi" is in charge of drug traffic, also selling to the neighboring towns and Andradina. In Ribeirao Preto, a taxi driver known as "Lazinho" is the main drug trafficker, according to the police, and along with his group of runners, he tours the university faculties. He has a house in Vila Tiberio. Drugs are sold in Mogi Guacu by "Baianinho da Pinta," in Itapira by Valentin Boscalo, in Araraquara by "Ramon," in Marilia by "Cambe" and "Paraguaio," in Itu by "Serginho," in Porto Ferreira by Edson Joao, or "Gaivota," in Sao Jose do Rio Preto by "Guaxupe," and in Franca by "Eduardinho."

#### Sales in Santos

The main distributor of marijuana, cocaine and barbiturates in Santos, also supplying Ilha Bela, Caraguatatuba, Ubatuba and Sao Sebastiao, is "Cabo," or "Abreuzao." Valdomiro Souza, or "Grego," and "Vadinho" deliver marijuana and Pervitin in the so-called "Boca do Lixo." "Irenica" or "Katia" delivers cocaine and barbiturates on board small vessels. "Cabore" sells marijuana in Macuco and "Calo" and "Ze Portugues" sell cocaine at Ponta da Praia.

"Abreuzao" uses boats, cars and even bicycles to deliver drugs. Some years ago, he was in charge of drug traffic in Baixada and had his base in Marape. His runners also operate in Sao Vicente and Ponta da Praia.

Three men have been identified as the main sellers of drugs in Sao Jose dos Campos and the towns in the Paraiba Valley. They are "Marquinho," "Marcio," and "Samuca." In Guarulhos, a Chinese, Thomaz, and his brother Vitor are in charge of sales of marijuana and Pervitin. Both were denounced by the Paraguayan Alfredo Molina, who was arrested by DEGRAN agents in possession of 200 kilograms of the "weed" intended for delivery to the Chinese. In Osasco, marijuana and Pervitin traffic is controlled by "Jair das Picadas," "Robertinho dos Picos," and "Bonecao." In Americana, the hairdresser "Cassio" is known as a cocaine seller. He frequents beauty shops in Rio and Sao Paulo and buys the drug in the Rio de Janeiro lowlands.

In the capital, apart from the drug traffickers already mentioned in the report published on 14 January, marijuana and cocaine are also controlled by "Marinheiro," "Sapeca," "Michilin" and "Testinha."

**Berthier Bacellar**

Berthier Bacellar is regarded as one of the chief cocaine traffickers in the country and the leading distributor in Sao Paulo. He was sought for years by the drug division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigation Department], and was finally arrested after an investigation which lasted almost four years. Police agent "Lazinho," currently assigned to the operations sector of the DEGRAN, heard talk of Berthier while he was working in Campinas. This drug trafficker was supplying cocaine for a large proportion of the drug addicts in that city.

Berthier's name was heard for the first time at the Campinas police headquarters on 4 November 1955, in the course of the interrogation of customs broker Luis Antonio Del Nero Pires. The police established a link between society youths and drug traffickers, and Luis Antonio made a statement to police chief Joaquim Campos Nogueira to the effect that the son of a hotel chain owner in Campinas bought drugs from Berthier and that the meetings to exchange the drug occurred in hotels near the city limits.

Another place where Berthier delivered drugs was the Inca Bakery, in the Nova Campinas quarter, which at the time was a hangout for minors. The customs broker further said that this drug trafficker traveled every two weeks or so to Campinas, and he continued to do so until the month of December 1978, when he was arrested in Rio, selling cocaine to Nene G., Alfredo V. A., Saulo D., Nero P. M., and Lix da C. M. From that day on the Campinas police sought to apprehend Berthier, but knowing of the visit paid by Luis Antonio Del Nero Pires to the police headquarters, that individual began to distribute the drug through a woman, who continues even today to distribute cocaine in Campinas, Piracicaba and Sorocaba.

In December of last year, the police investigator, "Lazinho," learned that Berthier Bacellar had traveled to Peru in search of cocaine. Through the records of a purchase of a car, a Maverick, in Campinas, the police were able to learn the name of the bank where the drug trafficker had an account, in the Leblon quarter of Rio de Janeiro, and also where Berthier lived. On 29 December, two police agents, Angerami and Nello Giongo, and the police investigator went to Rio. At the address where the drug trafficker lived, they learned that he had moved the same day he returned from his trip, after giving furniture, a television set, refrigerator and carpets to the neighbors and the janitor.

The Sao Paulo policemen went to the bank branch and found Berthier Bacellar talking with the manager. The drug trafficker showed no reaction. Angerami warned the guards of the dangerous nature of the well-dressed man who had,

just a few days previously, presented each bank official with 5,000 cruzeiros. En route to the police headquarters, Berthier tried to bribe the Sao Paulo policemen with 5 million cruzeiros. He went so far as to suggest: "You let me go, I give you the money, and then you apologize to me for the mistake."

Berthier was to be charged with possession because of a vial containing several grams of cocaine, which he tried to get rid of on being arrested. The police agents and the investigator assigned to the DEGRAN knew that he possessed a large quantity of cocaine, and a Maverick parked a few meters along the sidewalk was pointed out to them by a bank cashier. As Berthier did not have the keys on him, the policemen staked out the automobile beginning at dawn, and in the forenoon on 30 December, the wife of the drug trafficker came to get it. When arrested, she surrendered the keys. In the search made of the vehicle four kilograms of cocaine and equipment for distilling the drug were found in the trunk.

In his statement, Berthier identified the location at the 18-kilometer marker on the Rio-Friburgo Road, in the municipality of Cachoeira do Macacu, where his distillery was located. His wife prepared cocaine for sale there. The drying was done in a homemade apparatus with five 200-watt light bulbs. Berthier was sentenced to three years in prison for drug trafficking in Sao Paulo. The police found that he had links with groups of drug peddlers in the United States.

#### Transporting Marijuana to Sao Paulo

Among the marijuana "bosses" in Paraguay, two names are always mentioned by drug traffickers who are arrested. One is "Colonel" Miranda and the other is known as Gimenes. Gimenes is a Paraguayan, speaks Portuguese well, and uses various private roads (through ranches) to transport the "weed" as far as Campo Grande. This route is also used to move cars stolen from various states, mainly Rio and Sao Paulo. As soon as the vehicles enter Paraguayan territory, the license plates are removed and according to one dealer "there is no further problem. The Paraguayan police pay no attention." Such cars are easily sold and in order for the Brazilian owners to get them back, "they would have to send someone to steal them."

In order to avoid the police roadblocks along the routes from the frontier through Mato Grosso and Parana to the towns of Sao Paulo, the drug traffickers use a number of techniques. The so-called "bag men," who carry small quantities of marijuana, cocaine and barbiturates, pay the dining car waiter on the train or a kitchen helper to take charge of a piece of baggage and return it after the passengers get off the train. The favorite station is that in Bauru, and for this favor, the drug traffickers pay three to five thousand cruzeiros.

Another method is shipment by bus. The drug trafficker seeks out a passenger and gives him a baggage check, telling him that when he arrives in

Sao Paulo or Rio, a relative will collect the piece of luggage. Many individuals who have nothing to do with the suitcase full of drugs have already been arrested.

#### Vehicles

Drug traffickers always find a way of concealing drugs in vehicles and getting past inspections without problem. In recent months they have been using light trucks of the C10 and C14 models with double bottoms beneath the headlights called "shelves," into which marijuana is packed. This "adaptation" is made by tinsmiths in mechanical workshops in Ponta Pora, Pedro Juan Caballero and Campo Grande.

The running boards of passenger cars, particularly Corcel models, are used for transporting cocaine. With small plastic sacks of cocaine placed in each running board, a kilogram of the drug can be carried on each side.

Pervitin is placed in plastic sacks and hidden in the cavity of a Volkswagen door. Or, by removing the interior light from the roof of a vehicle, a drug trafficker can transport 500 capsules or more than a thousand drug tablets. Sacks of cocaine or pressed sheets of marijuana are also hidden among the logs in trucks hauling timber.

#### Age Analysis of Addicts

A study made by a commission made up of representatives of the Ministries of Social Security, Health and Justice reached the conclusion that about 63 percent of the drug addicts receiving treatment in the 272 psychiatric hospitals under contract to the INAMPS throughout the country are between 19 and 35 years of age, with a male-female ratio of two to one.

In almost all hospital enrollment analyses, the patients diagnosed as dependent on drugs under the international disease classification code account for three percent of the total, distributed by type of addiction as follows: marijuana, 47.6 percent; cocaine, 8.3 percent; opium, 4.3 percent; barbiturates, 2.4 percent; hallucinogens and other drugs, 37.3 percent.

In the view of judge Alyrio Cavallieri of Rio de Janeiro, a five-point program might resolve the problems created by drugs in our society:

- 1--Eliminating the permissive atmosphere; 2--Unremitting prosecution of drug traffickers, as the main criminal element; 3--Introduction of a free assistance service for adults, such as that used for minors; 4--Establishment of behavioral clinics with interdisciplinary teams; 5--Lasting educational campaigns of a didactic nature in primary schools, with the teachers themselves as administrators.



Rio de Janeiro leads in the number of drug consumers, followed by Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Brasilia. The majority of the addicts, according to the study, are not financially able to pay for treatment at a good clinic, and so remain in ordinary prisons with a minimum of medical-psychiatric treatment. Thus the chances for recovery are very limited. Currently, the majority of the prisoners at the Sao Paulo detention facility are addicted to drugs.

#### Why Are Drugs Abused?

According to psychologist Yara Garcia Paoletti of the Richet Institute, scientific circles identify three factors leading an individual to seek out drugs: individual, family and social. In the view of this psychologist, "this problem which is so blatant nowadays has been the subject of equally blatant apathy. Perhaps this is because it requires a broad analysis, not only directed toward a therapeutic approach to drug addicts, but also the family and social structures themselves in which the problem develops, and this leads to a reassessment and a reorganization which is indeed unpleasant."

In his book "Drugs--The Individual, Family and Society," the Argentine physician Eduardo Kaline notes that "the drug addict is only translating into the field of his individual life the relations, characterized by alienation, prevailing in the society to which he belongs, a repressive society." The taking of drugs, again from the individual point of view, involves the fantasy of omnipotence, control of the entire outer world and expanded narcissism, and when the effects of the drug have passed, depression develops with characteristics which are devastating to the ego: self-destructive tendencies, awareness of mortality, dependence and a sense of dissociation, alienation and total involvement.

Psychologist Yara Garcia Paoletti also says that "the more intensive the process becomes, the more intolerable thinking about and living with reality becomes, since it means recognizing the contradictions, the fragility of the grandiose and agreeable sensations produced by the intoxicated state."

With regard to the family, this psychologist believes that "in the family of the drug addict the same trend is to be found, but in other forms-- alcohol, pills, smoking, food, etc. justifying therapy for all members of the families of drug addicts."

With regard to the social aspects, the inability of the drug addict to assume his proper responsibilities in society continues to be presumed. The role assigned to addicts, this psychologist went on to say, is characterized by exclusion and alienation.

Police Confirm Problem

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jan 79 p 32

[Text] The majority of the police officials in the towns mentioned in the article "Drug Abuse in the Interior of Sao Paulo" published by this newspaper on Sunday praised it, but they admitted that the battle against drug abuse in the interior is extremely difficult, because all of the drug addicts and dealers know who the police are. According to an official in Marilia, the most difficult thing is to catch dealers in the act. "It even seems that the drug traffickers know every step the police take."

The chief of the Coastal Police Department, Paulo de Almeida Vintas, was the most emphatic in his praise of the work of reporter Renato Lombardi. He said that "articles like this should be published frequently, because their effect is highly positive. Vintas admitted that some of the names of drug traffickers in the region given in the article were unknown to him, but he made the files of the regional police headquarters available to O ESTADO to supplement the report.

Paulo Almeida Vintas defends the view that arrests of drug traffickers should be reported in the press, a procedure now prohibited by the drug abuse law. "I do not believe that such publicity contributes to increasing drug traffic. On the contrary, when there is police control, there is a trend toward a decrease in these crimes. With the printing of reports and photographs of drug traffickers, the population should help us to find these criminals, and would also be aware of the tremendous and thankless task being carried out by the police in this battle.

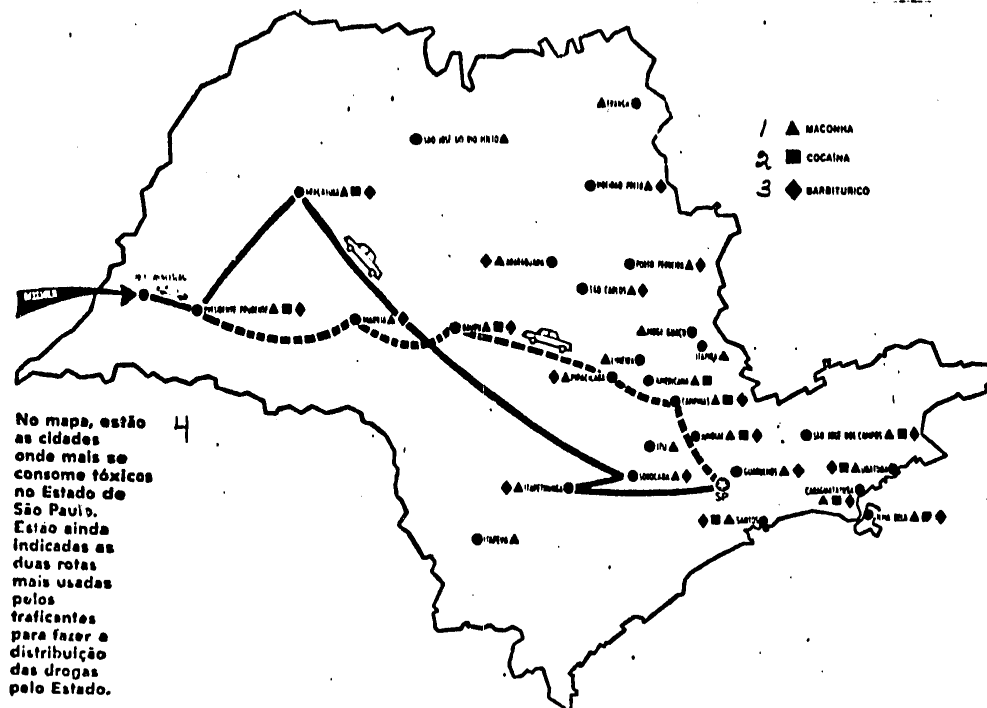
The coastal region police chief said further that the drug abuse law "is very helpful to the violator. The drug addict (who is regarded as sick and can serve his term in a hospital) is very often a dealer too. Protected by his status as an addict, he avoids the harsher penalties." Vintas also urged greater cooperation between state and federal police authorities, since in his view "it does little good for a state to combat this evil if the others are not equally energetic."

In Marilia, where in the month of January alone seven persons were caught in the act of using marijuana and arrested, the police admit that it is rather difficult to find out who is responsible for the distribution of the drug in the town. According to police agents involved in the anti-drug-abuse campaign, the two drug traffickers identified by O ESTADO as "Gambe" and "Paraguaio" are not well known to the police. The first mentioned, they say, is a truck driver, and "Paraguaio" is the owner of a fleet of trucks with headquarters in Ponta Pora. A number of times the police have tried without success to catch him distributing marijuana.

The police assert that these are not the only suppliers of drugs in the town. Valdeir Barros de Oliveira was caught red-handed with four kilograms

of marijuana, but in the end he was released. Later, when the court ordered his preventive arrest, he had disappeared. The same thing happened with Alcides Condelli, of Marilia, who was arrested in Divinopolis, Minas Gerais, in possession of more than 50 kilograms of the weed.

The police in Sorocaba revealed that about eight arrests a month are made in the town for use or possession of drugs, and that the problem is rather serious. The number of arrests is relatively low, because unofficially the police know that drugs are frequently consumed, mainly by doctors, lawyers, engineers and, above all, students.



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BRAZIL

#### JUDGE PREDICTS INCREASED DRUG ADDICTION IN 1980'S

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Feb 79 p 23

[Text] Campinas--Judge Wladimir Valler of the Third Criminal Jurisdiction of Campinas asserted yesterday that during the coming decade there will be "a pronounced increase of drug addicts in the nation," based upon the statistics according to which 50 percent of the Brazilian population is under 18 years of age. According to the judge, "the majority of addicts are youths between the ages of 18 and 25." In a talk given at the local Rotary Club, he praised the reporting on the subject by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, as published on 28 January and which exposed drug traffic in the interior of the state and its route to the state capital. "I can affirm that there are 35,000 addicts in Campinas, as reported in the news item. That figure, if not rigorously exact, is very close to reality, which is to say that the problem is serious."

Meanwhile, deputy Ricardo Paiva Prado, head of the drug section of the Campinas Regional Police, in commenting on the newspaper story, said that the "structure of the material is factual," but he does not believe that 5 percent of the Campinas population is addicted to narcotics.

#### Social Problem

According to Judge Valler, in the 18-to-25 age group there are "youths without a family, whose parents are separated and who are without work or occupational skill.

"The great concern," he asserted, "is that the statistics show that there was a considerable increase in addicts during recent years.

"These statistical data are alarming, when it is known that 50 percent of the Brazilian population today consists of adolescents. This means that during the next decade all of these youths who reach the age of 18 will have strong probabilities of also becoming addicts."

Regarding criminal proceedings involving traffickers, the judge emphasizes that "the existence of proceedings is in direct proportion to police action

in suppressing clandestine drug traffic." He acknowledges that "the courts do not have a specific apparatus for combating the activities of traffickers and addicts, and always depend upon police action." In his opinion, "a solution is impossible, because the nation has 120 million inhabitants and a vast territory.

"However," he adds, "in regard to the traffickers, the battle must be without truce. The trafficker is a real cancer on the soul of society and must be rigorously eliminated, since his activity is one of the effective causes of the increase in narcotics."

Regarding the addict, he asserts that "although medicopsychiatric treatment can mitigate the problem, it can be extinguished only with difficulty, because the causes of addiction are varied." The possible solution, he declares, "will be the determination of the youth himself to abandon drugs, which calls for his reeducation, since he is nearly always a needy individual."

Deputy Ricardo Prado, meanwhile, is faced with material problems in suppressing traffic: "We do not have sufficient vehicles or manpower to do a better job. However, the situation is not so alarming. Our first interest," he asserts, "is to take the trafficker out of circulation."

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BRAZIL

EDITORIAL EXAMINES SOCIAL PROBLEM OF DRUG USE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Feb 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Faults of Drugs"]

[Text] The story is spread by anecdote and legend, although many have reason to believe it devoutly: there are parties being held, they say, at which silver trays are passed among the guests, replete with small white envelopes filled with cocaine--coke, powder, "paulo otavio" or any other pseudonym of the moment.

It could be merely the carioca imagination functioning at full steam. It matters little. Even without the symbolism of the tray carried by gloved hands, even without taking account of the almost pathetic exaggerations of the sensationalist press, it would be Panglossian ingenuousness to ignore that addiction has a firmly established bridgehead in upper-middle-class society.

Of course, it is a matter of a numerically insignificant group, and Brazilian society does not by any means face the crises of decadence that other nations are contending with. But this does not prevent confirming the existence of drug consumption sufficiently voluminous to support a complex system of production and traffic.

These systems exist. Not as a sinister tentacular organization, but assembled by various gangs and individuals, all attracted by the immense profits offered by a market where the disoriented mingle with the simply foolish, hand in hand with the irresponsibles and the poor in spirit generally.

In defense of the users, it is said that the addict does harm only to himself. This could be true, in exclusive reference to the consumption of drugs. But such an argument (which should not be forgotten in the treatment of the question by police) ignores the decisive role of the addict in popularizing and financing drug traffic.

It is also said that drugs such as marihuana and cocaine do not create an organic addiction--this conclusion, however, of a supposedly scientific

basis, is neutralized by the equally proven fact that in many cases they create a psychological need as compelling as the worst physical dependency. And there are numerous other unfavorable consequences of the continued use of drugs--some as serious as those of alcoholism, others certainly worse, especially in the area of emotional stability.

The essential point to bear in mind is that the person who consumes drugs such as cocaine is not only exposing himself to physical and psychic damages of incalculable extent; he is also contributing to the support of one of the criminal activities most harmful to the community, since the high profitability and the fabulous quantities that are involved result in an equally large potential for corruption and encouragement of other crimes.

Such as, for example, homicide. Claudia Lessin Rodrigues is our best known victim. But the particularly tragic aspects of her death do not make it exceptional. Cases such as hers or, under different circumstances, that of young Felipe Oliveira in Leblon serve merely as symbols and examples of the small price of human life in the brutal world of drug traffickers.

The police do what they can, or what they think they can. In any event, the evil cannot be eliminated merely through repressive mechanisms.

It is really a social disease, and only the entire society, aware of its responsibilities--and, in various ways, of its complicity through omission--can combat it with any hope of success.

The battle begins, clearly, by example. The example of emphatic and well founded opinion about the subject and, when it is the case, the admirable example of refusal.

It is a matter, in sum, of taking the only really effective measure and the only one with lasting effect: to drive the trafficker into unemployment, killing him with hunger, before he can be the direct cause--and his clients the indirect causes--of more deaths in our midst.

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BRAZIL

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER ARRESTED LEAVING PARAGUAY--Trafficker Adatao Pedro Teixeira was arrested early yesterday morning as he got off the ferry boat at Porto Primavera on the Parana River. In his car, a Caravan with Santos plates, police seized 25 kilograms of marihuana and 505 grams of cocaine, purchased in the Paraguayan city of Pedro Juan Caballero. Adatao Pedro Teixeira said he was going to sell the drugs in Sao Paulo and Rio and police believe that this is not the first shipment made by the trafficker. His arrest occurred during a roadblock set up by police in the Porto Primavera area--the place is part of the route known to be utilized by traffickers. In Campinas, deputy Ricardo Paiva Prado, of the narcotics section, denied that there are 35,000 addicts in the city, as reported in material published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO. According to him, such a figure is exaggeratedly high and he also stated that of the traffickers mentioned in the report only two are still "working" in Campinas, the others being either in prison or fugitives. The deputy credits the information which he says is incorrect to the police officer known as "Lazinho": "His personal knowledge is not very up-to-date; hence he is unaware of the progress that Campinas police have achieved in the fight against drugs," he explained. Deputy Jose Manoel de Moura Matos, of Franca, acknowledged that drugs are one of his constant concerns, "because the addicts, although few in number, cause a lot of trouble." [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 79 p 32] 8834

ARREST OF POLICE OFFICER--Agent Celio Leite of the Judiciary Police was arrested yesterday on the charge of implication with drug traffickers. Police of the 13th BPM [Military Police Battalion] arrested Celio in the company of drug trafficker Augusto Fernandes de Oliveira and addict Humberto Espinola Mendonca Bentti. All three were in a Volkswagen with the license plates CC-8823, on the corner of Conselheiro Josino and Henrique Valadares streets in the center of town. Augusto had been in front of a bar, making contact with other persons, when he was seen by police, who followed him. He was in the company of Humberto and later met Celio Leite. When the three were arrested the police found eight packets of cocaine and a marihuana cigarette in the trafficker's possession. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Feb 79 p 17] 8834



ANTIDRUG EFFORTS IN PIRACICABA--The Sectional Police Station of Piracicaba yesterday denied that there are about 20,000 drug addicts in the city. According to the deputy, consumption of drugs, which began to increase in Piracicaba about 5 years ago, was controlled by various preventive measures adopted by police and by the community itself and the number addicts today must be about 5,000. In disputing information contained in the report entitled "The Power of Drugs in the Interior," published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, the sectional deputy stated that the most used drugs are marihuana and pervitin, which come from Paraguay. Police made only two arrests this month for possession of marihuana, although consumption of drugs increases greatly at Carnival time. The sectional deputy says the drug problem in Piracicaba is exactly the same as in other cities of equal size, although representatives of local groups believe the police should initiate a more effective campaign against drug use and traffic. That is the viewpoint of Commerce Association President Telmo Otero. In Araraquara, police acknowledged that there are several marihuana traffickers, such as Paraguayan Walter Oscar Ramon Miranda Perreira, the "Ramom" who has not yet been caught in the act, although he has been in the city for 2 years. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 79 p 21] 8834

DRUG DIRECTOR TRANSFERRED--Minister of Justice Armando Falcao yesterday dismissed from the post of superintendent of the Pernambuco Federal Police Department Jose Antonio Hann--responsible for the arrest of student Edivaldo Nunes da Silva, "Caja"--and 11 other police deputies of the strategic agencies of the DPF [Federal Police Department] suppression system. The director of the Narcotics Suppression Division, Fabio Vanderley, will be the new superintendent in Pernambuco. The dismissals, according to aides of that department, are part of the system of reassigning DPF personnel. The aides called attention, however, to the replacement of deputies considered "harsh" by "very liberal" persons, as is the case of deputy Fabio Vanderley, who will take the place of Jose Antonio Hann, "who even used dogs to prevent public demonstrations in Recife." The aides were referring to the National Redemocratization Front rallies that were prohibited by the superintendent. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Feb 79 p 23] 8834

TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED IN PARANA--Curitiba--The Federal Police Department announced yesterday they had broken up a gang of drug traffickers which was operating in Parana and maintaining connections in other states. During recent days they arrested 25 members of the gang, which, according to police information, consists mostly of the members of one family. The traffickers were arrested with 10 kilograms of marihuana, 100 Pervitin ampuls, 100 grams of amphetamine and 15 grams of pure cocaine. The investigations have been underway since October of last year, and the federal police believe that none of the gang is still at large. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Feb 79 p 6] 8834

PROVIDENCIA HILL TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Police of the 5th PM [Military Police] Battalion arrested at dawn yesterday on Providencia Hill three drug traffickers and taxi driver Jose Jesus Rodrigues, who drove addicts to the narcotics sales point. Police seized 150 packets of cocaine and 3 kilograms

of compressed marihuana at the scene. The arrested traffickers are Joao Batista Rodrigues, "Joaozinho Velho"; Adilson Galdino dos Santos, "Adilsinho do Po"; and Antero Nunes da Silva. It was cab driver Jose Jesus who revealed the sales point to PM soldiers: using a taxi with the license plate TM-3124; he charged from 150 to 200 cruzeiros to drive the addicts--according to the driver himself, more than 80 during the last 2 months--to the place where the three men were selling the drugs. A notebook with a record of daily transactions and the names of persons who bought narcotics was found there, as well as cocaine orders for the Carnival period. In six raids on Providencia Hill in recent days, police seized 350 kilograms of marihuana and almost 6 kilograms of cocaine. The three traffickers arrested were taken to the Federal Police. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Feb 79 p 13] 8834

BELO HORIZONTE ANTIDRUG EFFORT--Belo Horizonte--"Although the police know of the existence of several gangs that distribute drugs in this state capital, capable of accosting children in the very doorway of the school, it is very difficult to combat them, due to the speed with which they operate." That statement was made by the Minas Gerais secretary of public safety, Col Amando Amaral, in announcing creation in Belo Horizonte of a police net to operate at night, which is considered the most critical period for public safety. "There were no drugs to speak of in Belo Horizonte 10 years ago," the secretary said. "But today it is a moneymaker not only here but in any part of the world. That is the reason for the need to increase vigilance by means of the police net." [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Feb 79 p 8] 8834

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COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES CRACKDOWN ON NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

PA240421 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to an official report, the government today ordered the destruction of all clandestine airports used by drug traffickers. A decree to this effect was issued today as part of the all-out struggle which President Turbay Ayala's administration is waging against narcotics traffic in this country. The document also provides for heavy fines that can be converted into prison sentences for the owners of such airfields.

The decree was published a few hours after 400 kg of cocaine and 40 tons of marihuana were seized by the authorities in northern Colombia in two different operations. Three planes, several vehicles, arms and money were also seized, and approximately 15 persons were arrested, several of them U.S. citizens.

The national government today expanded the powers granted to the governors, intendants and police chiefs to combat narcotics traffic [words indistinct] Decree 2144, which suppresses this crime. According to a decree issued this afternoon, the government's agents in departments, intendancies and police departments can give orders to destroy clandestine airstrips discovered within their jurisdiction. Decree 442 issued today states that violators of Decree 2144 are subject to immediate arrest and will have 20 working days to pay whatever fines they are charged. Thereafter, they must begin to pay off fines at the rate of 1 day for every 500 pesos, not to exceed a period of 5 years.

The new decree also increases from 24 to 72 hours the time allowed for violators to be called by the authorities to render statements and to be charged when the case involves more than five persons. It also provides that when violators are punished, a civilian judge will review the case in order to determine whether a criminal investigation is justified, without overturning the charges.

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COLOMBIA

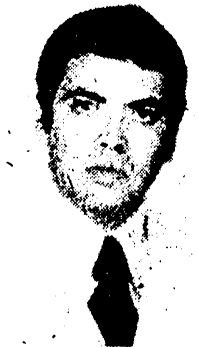
VENDETTA AMONG TRAFFICKERS, TWO KILLED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jan 78 p 1-A, 14-B

[Text] A man and a woman traveling together in a motor vehicle were riddled with bullets yesterday in confusing incidents related to a "settlement of accounts" between individuals involved in cocaine trafficking.

Authorities were trying last night to establish the details of the tragic incident which occurred at the intersection of Boyaca Avenue and the Medellin freeway about 6 pm and which also caused a panic among residents and passersby in this section of Bogota.

The victims were identified as Ivan Fernando Tarquino Baquero of Bogota, 28 years old, and Hilda Orjuela Forero, 26 years old and a native of Ibague. Another man traveling in the same vehicle and going by the name of Ruben Dario Sanchez was seriously wounded and is fighting for his life in the Country Clinic.



Ivan Fernando Tarquino  
Baquero, assassinated  
yesterday



Hilda Orjuela Forero  
Assassinated



Cesar Augusto Tarquino  
Baquero, assassinated  
on 2 November 1978

According to eyewitness reports, the red Renault 12, with a free transit permit and owned by one of the brothers of Ivan Tarquino Baquero, was blocked by another vehicle from whose interior several unknown assailants fired machinegun blasts.

Another car--a Mercedes Benz--also took part in blocking the victim's Renault and it is reported that they were followed for about 10 blocks before reaching Boyaca Avenue.

The vehicle in which the victims were traveling, with free transit No S-20954, was moved to the F-2 yards for taking fingerprints and making other investigations related to the incident.

This incident represents the first "vendetta" among individuals involved in narcotics trafficking so far this year.

The commissioner of public events, Marta Mendez, had the bodies removed and stated that the wounded man, Ruben Dario Sanchez, was helped by a taxi driver, who took him to the Country Clinic.

According to the official's report, 20,000 pesos in dollars, a .357 Magnum revolver and numerous pieces of jewelry were found on Ivan Fernando Tarquino Baquero.

The victims did not get to use the powerful revolver because of the speed with which the unknown assailants acted, firing on them from the pursuing vehicle.

The commissioner also reported that two more suitcases belonging to Sanchez were found, filled with personal items, and that he was apparently preparing to leave the country, although he was not carrying a passport.

The bodies of the victims were totally mangled by the bullets and were found on top of each other in the front seat of the Renault 12 in which they were traveling. The side windows were also totally destroyed. Authorities believe that at least five machinegun blasts were fired by the unknown assailants.

#### Mafioso "War"

The incident is related to the death of Cesar Augusto Tarquino Baquero, the brother of one of the victims and who was also riddled with machinegun fire on 2 November of last year in a carpenter's shop at No 19-58 68th Street.

Cesar Augusto was a biologist who had recently graduated from the University of the Andes and was assassinated by unknown assailants traveling in a red Renault 12 automobile with a free transit permit and with the same features as the car occupied by the victims of yesterday's incident.

Authorities were trying last night to establish a possible relationship between the two incidents, since the aforementioned features of the automobiles coincide and it is believed that Cesar Augusto was also connected with cocaine trafficking.

Another detail which strongly caught the attention of investigators was the discovery of the method of the incident, from an EL TIEMPO clipping from the edition of 2 November, in which an account was given of the death of Cesar Augusto Tarquino Baquero.

Authorities announced that they will proceed with the investigation as far as necessary to establish the identity of those responsible for this new vendetta among Mafia members. Members arrested will be placed in the custody of an examining magistrate.



Shown lying on top of each other are the bodies of Ivan Fernando Tarquino Baquero and Hilda Orjuela Forero, assassinated yesterday by unknown assailants at the intersection of Boyaca Avenue and the Medellin freeway. (Photo by Angel)

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COLOMBIA

DC-4 WITH MARIHUANA CARGO CAPTURED

Forced Down at Barranquilla

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 2 Jan 79 p 1-A

[Text] Barranquilla, 1 Jan--(by Soledad Leal)--A DC-4 airplane with U.S. registration N-54578, loaded with narcotics, was captured within the last few hours by FAC [Columbian Air Force] units in this departmental capital after being forced to land at the "Ernesto Cortissoz" Airport.

The DC-4, after intruding into Colombian territory without permission to fly over, was pursued for several minutes by units of the Air Group of the North, GANOR, and forced to land at the Barranquilla airport, where the presence of a valuable cargo of narcotics was later established.

The plane was placed in the custody of the Second Brigade, still without any report as to the size or value of the cargo or the number of crew members.

However, it is unofficially reported that the plane was not carrying a flight plan and that it had three crew members on board, two of whom are presumed to be American citizens. It was likewise learned that the DC-4 was loaded with marihuana bricks, which would represent a valuable contraband of the well-known weed.

Crew Identified

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 3 Jan 79 p 7A

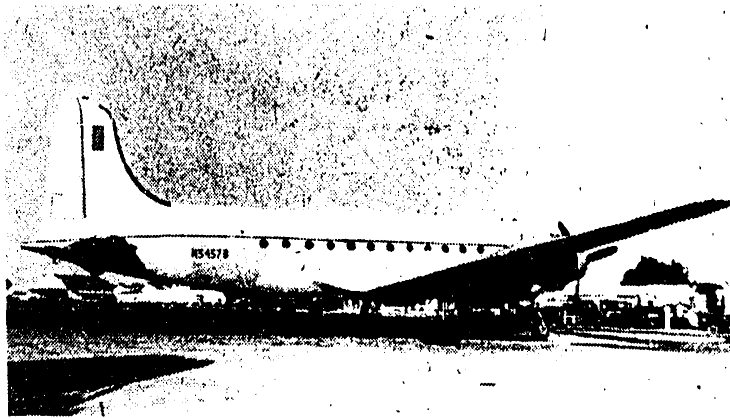
[Text] Barranquilla, 2 Jan--(by Soledad Leal Pacheco)--Four American crew members were on board the DC-4 which was forced to land at the Ernesto Cortissoz Airport in this city on Saturday, 30 December, by a fighter plane of the Colombian Air Force when it violated territorial air space.

Official sources of the Second Brigade identified the four Americans as Fred Scott Blythe, Bruce Schaffer, George R. Green and Ralph Davis, who are currently in the custody of the Second Brigade, along with the aircraft in which they were traveling.

The same official sources pointed out that the airplane was not carrying drugs of any kind, as was initially reported, or any cargo which would need to be reported.

The crew members of the DC-4 told authorities that they reached this city after being surprised by a storm.

Finally, the Second Brigade stated that the case will be turned over to the government some time this week to comply with the necessary procedures prescribed by the Security Law.



The airplane with U.S. registration N-54578, which was seized on 31 December by authorities of the Colombian Air Force and which had a cargo of marihuana when it landed at the Barranquilla airport.

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CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

CLANDESTINE AIRPORT OWNER FINED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jan 79 p 1-A, 6-A

[Text] Valledupar, 11 Jan (by Infante Moreno)--The governor of El Cesar, Jose Guillermo Castro Castro, today approved a fine of 2 million pesos for dentist, farmer and rancher Dario Lacouture Acosta, owner of the Nebraska ranch in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Becerril, because of the discovery of a clandestine airport where foreign planes landed and took off with marihuana destined for the U.S. black market.

The decision was adopted by means of a justified resolution which stated that the runway was 2,000 meters long and was being used in connection with the landing of airplanes with U.S. registration for transporting processed marihuana up to the time that it was discovered by units of the "La Popa" battalion.

The same resolution penalizing dentist Lacouture Acosta also applies to his two brothers, Jesus and Efrain Lacouture Acosta.

During the visual inspection by the departmental representative in mid-December, 12 containers of premium gasoline were found, as well as 20 large gas lamps for night landings, tents, fuel pumps and the roofs of the buildings were painted with aeronautical orientation indicators.

Governor Castro Castro severely applied the standards recommended in the Security Law concerning clandestine airports whose owners are Colombian citizens.

This is the second sanction applied by the governor, once improper use of the clandestine runway was established.

Questioned by EL TIEMPO concerning the continued application of the measures recommended in the Security Law in regard to clandestine airports, he stated that he will continue to impose the law, as he did in individuals of privileged classes in El Cesar, who were prosperous cotton farmers in the past but who resorted to crime because of poor harvests.

He also stated that three new airports have been discovered by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and the army and that they will be exemplarily penalized once for the facts for making a decision have been compiled.

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

COCA PLANTATION--Bogota--Two extensive coca plantations have been discovered by the F-2 in Cauca Department. The operation was carried out in Las Palmas, El Tambo Municipality. Laurentino (Hidrovo) and Marco Aurelio Hoyo were arrested during the operation. No official estimate was made of the value of the narcotics seized. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 79 PA]

COCAINE PLANTATION DISCOVERED--Bucaramanga--The cocaine plantation discovered by the F-2 and the National Police in Ricaurte Corregimiento, between San Joaquin and Capitanejo on the border between Santander and Boyaca, is worth 400 million pesos. Fifteen hectares of land were completely planted with cocaine, it was officially reported to this station. Some 43 peasants were in charge of the plantation but none was arrested since the major objective is to identify the owners of the plantation. Three people who were arrested will be placed at the disposal of the courts but their names were not revealed. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Mar 79 PA]

DRUG SEIZURES--Bogota, 9 Mar (AFP)--Drugs valued at \$14 million were seized during the first 2 months of this year in Colombia, the police reported here today. Sixty-nine men and 8 women, some of whom were among the most wanted by police in various countries, were arrested during this same period. The seized drugs are itemized as follows: 447 kg of cocaine, 11 tons 835 kg of processed marihuana, and 103 tons of marihuana. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA]

AIRPORT ARREST--Three well-known drug traffickers were arrested at Eldorado International Airport in Bogota today. They were on their way of Argentina. They carried cocaine in large false-bottomed briefcases. The drug was found in the process of a careful search. [Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Mar 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

END TO DRUG RINGS IN PRISON ASKED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Feb 79 p 26-A

[Text] Yesterday the General Office of Prisons admitted that it has requested the cooperation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to eradicate drug trafficking in prisons, particularly at the Oriente prison where it was discovered that a ring of distributors was working on the inside. The head of this ring is Harold Bravo, an inmate.

The General Office of Prisons, through its directors of the Press and Information Office, Paulina Salazar and Vania Benavides, explained that an investigation is not being made of prison wardens, as it was they who requested the cooperation of the Attorney General's office.

They refuted the report of a riot by Oriente Prison inmates and an alleged confrontation between prisoners with judicial police agents who entered the facility in connection with their investigative duties.

Paulina Salazar and Vania Benavides said that the inmates were opposed to the agents' inspecting cells and dormitories but that finally the check was made and there was no riot or confrontation.

In addition to establishing that Harold Bravo had organized a distribution ring which also consisted of inmates Alfonso Hernandez and Manuel Martinez, the police found marihuana on Bertulfo Vazquez. They also arrested Alfonso Hernandez and Manuel Gonzalez Rodriguez who were visiting the Oriente Prison.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

COCAINE, FOUR DRUG TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Jan 79 p 23-A

[Article by Rafael Medina and Victor Payan]

[Text] Pure cocaine worth more than 30 million pesos was seized by the Federal Judicial Police who also arrested four drug traffickers, including one Bolivian.

The drug deal was to have been consummated at the Liverpool parking lot, in Plaza Satellite; and it was there that the following persons were arrested: Maria de la Luz Salinas Pena, Oswaldo Max Ponce Acosta and Berta Cecilia Sanchez Flores.

Later the agents under the orders of Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero arrested an accomplice of the prisoners, Jesus Median Zavala, in Culiacan, Sinaloa.

The police also learned the names of other drug traffickers operating in Chicago [U.S.A.] and in Bolivia. The Federal Judicial Police have already asked for the cooperation of police authorities from those countries to conduct investigations and make arrests, if appropriate.

General Mendiola said that investigation of this case had been started 2 months ago when Interpol had informed the police that a Bolivian had brought 1.5 kilograms of cocaine into the country.

The Federal Police thus found out that a connection between the wife of a prison inmate and international drug trafficking had been made from the Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas prison.

Alejandro Pena, the alleged chief of this ring who is conducting operations from inside the jail, is serving a 20-year prison term for crimes against public health.

Pena had two women as his representatives for drug deals in the country, his wife and mistress.

Maria de la Luz Salinas de Pena and Berta Cecilia Sanchez Flores used Jesus Median Zavala as their connection for the purchase of cocaine from Bolivia. In turn, the man's connection was Bolivian Oswaldo Max Ponce Acosta.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

SINALOA MARIHUANA, POPPY FIELDS DESTROYED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 20 Jan 79 p 7-A

[Article by Sergio Gomez Padilla]

[Text] Culiacan, Sinaloa, 19 Jan--In the past 72 hours, squads of Federal Judicial Police agents and Mexican Army troops by land and air located and destroyed 862 opium poppy fields, with 9,090,823 plants in bloom and 255,000 marihuana plants 1.5 meters high and arrested trafficker Francisco Cruz Tirado, municipal commissioner of Santa Catarina, who had a shipment of marihuana in his possession.

Squads of soldiers with trained dogs and high-power weapons, as well as personnel from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic moved over winding and nearly inaccessible roads through the mountains and ravines of the sierras of this state in search of drug fields.

The operation is supported by 16 helicopters carrying personnel from these same organizations, which are responsible for spotting drug fields from the air.



Herbicides. Herbicide-spraying helicopters of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic are intensively destroying marihuana and poppy fields in the Sierra Madre Occidental in the states of Sinaloa, Durango and Chihuahua.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

JET SETTER ARRESTED AS TRAFFICKER

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 10 Feb 79 p 25 A

[Text] Jacqueline Petit, the French woman who hosts the international jet set in Acapulco and edits the tourist journal INVITATION, was arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police for allegedly cooperating with the drug trafficking gang that operates in the beautiful port.

According to investigation results, the naturalized Mexican editor, in complicity with Antonio Caracas de la Cruz, broke the seals placed on the night club "Disco 9" by the Federal Public Ministry. The gay discotheque was recently closed down because drugs were sold and consumed there.

Jacqueline Petit and her accomplice broke the seals in order to rescue 100 grams of cocaine and a kilo of marihuana that were hidden under one of the staircases in the den of iniquity, located at Avenida de Los Deportes 110, on the corner of Costera Miguel Aleman. It is known that the Disco 9 night club was frequented by drug addicts and sexual degenerates. When the Federal Judicial Police arrived, manager Jorge Ducoing Lopez was arrested along with administrator Manuel Fernandez Cabrera, and waiters Juan de la Parra, Carlos Plascencia Miranda, Jorge Luis Sanchez Clemente, Jaime Villalreal Banos, Fernando Lopez Osorio and Lazaro Macedo Bautista.

Also arrested on that occasion was former waiter and transporter of addicts Yerko Vidovich Galvan, who made important statements to the Federal Judicial Police. On the premises, 110 milligrams of heroin, 150 grams of marihuana, 72 toxic capsules (psychedelic) and a vial of morphine were found.

The investigation revealed that Jacqueline Petit had recently gone to the penitentiary to visit Manuel Fernandez Cabrera, who had told her where the drug could be found. They decided to rescue it, because in a search ordered by the federal judge the "corpus delicti" might be found.

Jacqueline and Caracas de la Cruz broke the seals, took out the drugs and burned them at the home of the publisher of INVITATION.

However, the police had been watching the movements of all suspects, and with the arrest of the last two of them, they got a detailed statement which will help them continue their fight against the drug traffickers in Acapulco.

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MEXICO

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE IN DURANGO--The Federal Judicial Police today arrested five drug traffickers and confiscated 13 kilos 600 grams of heroin from them. The drug was valued at 25 million pesos. The commander of the corporation, Pedro Perez Hidalgo, commented that this strike "could result in violent reactions among the mafia," so the necessary precautions will be taken. He explained that the arrest took place in the town of La Herradura, where Agustin Garcia Aguirre, one of the suspects, was surprised as he was taking the drug shipment out of a tunnel. He led police to his accomplices. He said that the drug was ready to be sent to Chicago, Illinois and other U.S. cities. The other people arrested were Jose Martinez, Agapito Reyes Alvarez, Alfredo Garcia Aguirre and Alicia Garcia Aguirre de Nevarez. The chief of the group is Agustin, who has a police record in Chicago and Laredo for drug abuse and possession of weapons. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 11 Feb 79 p 27-A] 8926

DRUGS, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN 6 STATES--Yesterday 13 drug traffickers were arrested in six states of the Republic by the Federal Judicial Police, as they were engaged in the purchase and sale of narcotics, the cultivation of marihuana and poppy plants, and the sale of toxic pills to students. In addition, the air fleet of the Federal Attorney General's Office destroyed 832 poppy plants, 17 marihuana plants, and fumigated 4 million opium poppy plants. The confiscation of the toxic pills took place in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, where 1,890 capsules were seized and Mariano Amador Lopez was arrested. The arrest of the cultivators and planters of marihuana and poppies took place in Culiacan, Sinaloa, where Miguel Ruiz Sainz, Jesus Ramon Buena Sotelo and Lorenzo Lizarraga Oropeza were arrested. In Galeana, Nuevo Leon, Alvaro Lopez de la Rosa and Gonzalo Sanchez Bazaldua were arrested as they were selling marihuana cigarettes to students in that town. The other arrests occurred in Durango, Guerrero and Tijuana, Baja California Norte. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 Feb 79 p 25-A] 8926

PEASANT GROWERS FREED IN CHIHUAHUA--Chihuahua, 7 February--Tomorrow 29 peasants will be freed after spending time in the state penitentiary for planting and cultivating narcotics. This is because the Federal Attorney General's Office dropped the suit against them, considering that the accused had committed the crimes because of their precarious economic and cultural situation. They were also forced to commit the crimes by drug traffickers,

who gave them seeds and money to plant the crops on their land. The agent of the Public Ministry, Antonio Quezada Fornelli, yesterday sent the files of the accused along with the orders to drop the case, to the first district judge. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 Feb 79 p 26-A] 8926

TRAFFICKERS SEIZED IN ACAPULCO--The Federal Judicial Police arrested nine persons who had distributed drugs at a nightspot in the port of Acapulco on several different occasions. The prisoners were immediately turned over to the Federal Public Ministry and the appropriate investigation was begun of crimes against public health. The prisoners included the manager and headwaiter of the "Disco 9" nightspot--a gay discoteque--who according to investigations had conspired with seven other persons to distribute drugs to customers through waiters. Jorge D. Lopez, manager of the establishment, and the headwaiter, Manuel Fernandez Cabrera, were the first to be named as drug traffickers. Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, chief of the police organization, ordered a permanent stakeout of 110 Los Deportes Avenue, at the intersection of the Miguel Aleman Coastal Highway. The agents assigned to this location learned that the discoteque was patronized for the most part by persons with "unusual" habits. After having located the "contacts," the federal police armed with a search warrant issued by the District Judge of that area entered the vice spot and arrested Juan de la Parra Juanbell, Carlos Placencia Miranda, Jorge Luis Sanchez Clemente, Jaime Villarreal Banos, Fernando Lopez Osorio and Lazaro Macedo Bautista, all of whom are waiters at the nightspot, as well as former employee Yerko Vidovich Galvan. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 31 Jan 79 p 10-A] 8143

CSO: 5300

PERU

MAJOR ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC ROUTES DESCRIBED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Dec 78 p 24

[Text] "On a remote and dusty road winding through the Bolivian Andes, behind a billboard reading 'God and love, the only hope. Cold drinks for sale,' there is a curve. A little farther on one can see row after row of delicate plants with greyish leaves, planted as far and as wide as the eyes can see up the mountain. They are coca plants. There in Chulumani is the beginning of the 'cocaine highway' which leads in its final lap to the United States. This highway is expanding rapidly, becoming ever more violent and involving thousands of millions of dollars."

This is how Associated Press newsmen Bruce Handler began his lengthy report, after traveling all over the continent to search out the reasons for the increase in the illegal traffic in cocaine between South America and the United States, despite the redoubled efforts to restrain it.

Various governments in South America and the United States, through its Drug Enforcement Administration, the State Department, the FBI, the customs and tax collection agencies, are trying to destroy this connection today. But the efforts are failing, due to the increasing drug consumption by Americans.

The Drug Enforcement Administration under the Department of Justice in the United States currently has three times as many agents in South America as it did five years ago. The seizures of cocaine and the arrests of presumed drug traffickers have doubled on the continent since 1975, and in some places, such as Peru, have quintupled.

Ineffective Efforts

But all of these efforts are virtually fruitless. The new laws on narcotics in Latin America are difficult to implement, and the increase in seizures has changed the picture little. Cocaine continues to be transported to the north.

"The reason is very simple," a discouraged Drug Enforcement Administration agent explains. "More Americans want more cocaine. The market is expanding."

Prices are rising, drug traffickers are prepared to invest more money and to risk more in an effort to get rich in the cocaine business."

U.S. agents working on the "cocaine highway" estimate privately that an unprecedented quantity of 45 tons of almost pure South American cocaine was smuggled into the United States in 1978.

Taking the current price of cocaine in the United States, \$100 per gram of 50 to 60 percent pure cocaine, as a basis the smuggled quantity represents \$9 billion.

#### Bolivia and Peru

Practically all the cocaine reaching the United States comes from Bolivia or Peru. About 28 tons of the total smuggled this year were probably produced from Peruvian coca leaves, while some 17 tons would have come from Bolivia, according to experts in the subject.

The coca leaf is a traditional crop in both countries. Both Bolivians and Peruvians still raise and chew coca leaves legally.

The largest source of the coca crop exported to the United States is the settlement of Tingo Maria in Peru. In that eastern Andean location, coca plants are grown along with bananas, pineapple, coffee and avocados.

"The only thing one must do to raise coca is to put the seeds in the ground," says Julio Doria, administrator of a 20-hectare plantation called Villa del Sol.

Bolivia and Peru have prohibited further plantings of coca, and have made it compulsory for the present producers, transporters and sellers of coca to register with the authorities, in order to make control more effective.

"The effect of the new provisions concerning coca growing has been zero, zero, zero," says a disgusted official at the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police], which is the Peruvian counterpart of the FBI. "The peasants say that they have not extended their plantings or that they are only planting coca for legal chewing. But they are lying, for everyone knows that every day more and more coca is being planted here."

Gabriel Duran, owner of a two-hectare coca plantation in Bolivia, says that "I would grow something else, such as coffee or oranges, particularly if the government cooperated and gave me financial aid. There is always a market for coca, the price is always going up."

At the general headquarters of the PIP in Lima, the second in command of that body, Chief Inspector Artidoro Mejia, gave his viewpoint. "Coca is raised in regions of which we do not even have detailed maps. The drug traffickers use fleets of planes to transport the cleaned plants. We need

helicopters to patrol the coca plantations. We need radar and weapons to bring down the drug traffickers' aircraft, but we have none of this."

Between 70 and 90 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States leaves South America through Colombia. "It is a good place to operate. It is near North America and has a lengthy coastline both on the Pacific and the Caribbean," an OAS [Organization of American States] investigator comments.

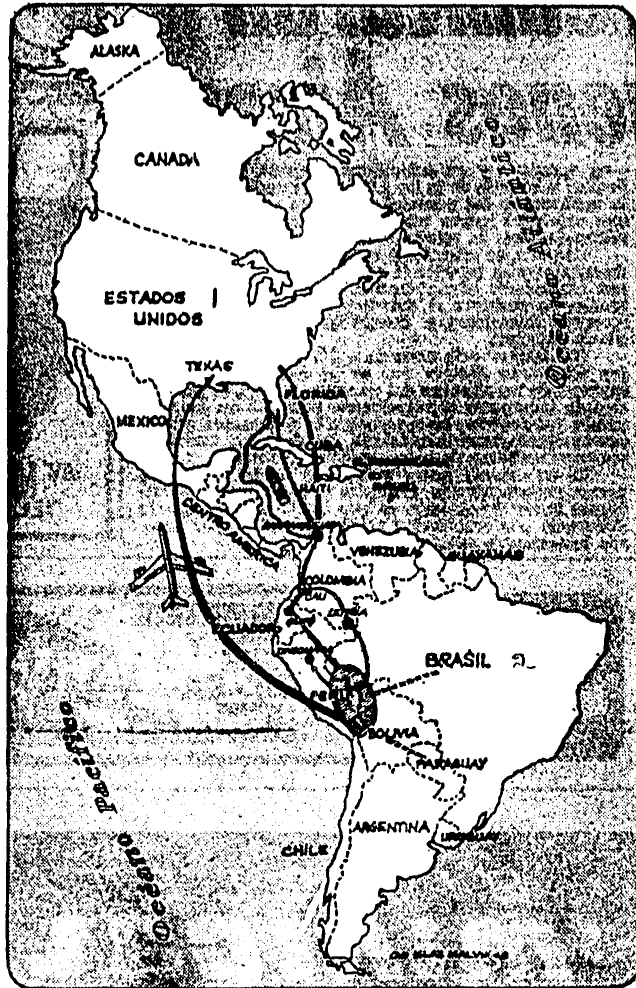
The processing of the washed cocaine paste is generally done in secret laboratories in the large Colombian cities--Medellin, Cali and Bogota.

The washed Peruvian and Bolivian cocaine paste comes into Colombia along two main routes. Three-quarters comes through Ecuador, either overland, in automobiles, trucks, and buses, or by boat.

Quito is just a few hours from Cali by road. The rest comes through the Amazon forest, carried by a fleet of river vessels or private planes. The second route is longer and more expensive, but because the drug traffickers who choose this system use planes, they can carry ever-larger quantities, sometimes up to 300 kilograms. The Colombian city of Leticia is the main coordination point for this Amazon route.

Cocaine from Peru and Ecuador is generally transported to the United States in private or commercial airplanes and by merchant vessel. Bolivian cocaine may also be sent directly north via private or airline planes, or it may be sent via Paraguay or Brazil.

The arrows show the different routes used by cocaine traffickers to transport the drug to the United States.



Key:  
1. United States  
2. Brazil

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VENEZUELA

HARD DRUG USE INCREASING AMONG YOUTHS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 9 Feb 79 Sec C, p 3

[Article by Jose Emilio Castellanos]

[Text] An alarming "hard drugs" traffic among the country's adolescents has been detected by psychiatrist Rafael Ernesto Lopez, director of CETRAC [Community Treatment Center], who has found among his patients--all young--an increase in the use of injected cocaine.

Lopez is a student of the drug problem in youths and has performed abstruse research based on his clinical consultations and on the CETRAC he directs. He studied medicine at the Central University of Venezuela and did his post-graduate in psychiatry at McGill University in Canada. He is a psycho-analytic therapist.

Giving the alert, he reveals that among his patients he has found youths with necrotic veins, decayed body tissues and brain damage due to the effect of injected hard drugs, including some synthetically prepared opiates.

"It is true that Venezuela is used as a bridge in the international narcotics traffic, but part of these shipments are distributed among the country's adolescents and youths. Only 10 percent of drugs fall into police hands.

"The tendency of some youths to defy death by resorting to these hard drugs is visible," he says. "Many have set marihuana aside to turn to injected narcotics, what they call 'fisiarse'. Those who have fallen in that trap emerge with envy and rivalries toward normally behaving youths. In this way aggressive groups appear, as well as all the sequence of known deviations, including violence and theft in order to obtain cocaine."

He refers to four fundamental problems that drive the adolescent in a dis-oriented way toward drugs: social, family and individual problems and those related to the drug itself.

"There is a phenomenon known as the drug culture," he specifies, "which has involved adolescents throughout the world and goes hand in hand with the reduction of space on earth, with the large cities. A kind of international youth union has been created around drugs."

"The 'Travolta' phenomenon, for example," he says, "is not new; it is not a matter of today's youths imitating Travolta. He personifies an existing situation which has arisen in many countries and comes to Venezuela, as the hard drugs, 9 years after it arrived in the United States."

#### Drugs and Gangs

Dr Lopez has also conducted abstruse studies about the gangs, their social complexity and their relation to the environment in which youth develops.

"In general," he points out, "gangs are constituted by groups of adolescents and young adults of both sexes who come together without any explicitly defined purpose, but who achieve an internal and unconscious cohesion caused by many and complex factors. Even though contact with the rest of society can vary, the most prominent group manifestation is undoubtedly the dangerous and destructive aggressiveness."

We asked him about the resurgence of gangs in Venezuela, taking into account that his work deals with youths having behavior problems.

"Present-day resurgence [of gangs]," he points out, "may have been stimulated by the constant rise in cocaine usage, especially injected."

He tells of three fundamental factors which lead youths to integrate themselves into those groups which we call gangs: factors characteristic of adolescence, group and family factors. And he develops each of them.

"The need to reaffirm an identity: the adolescent suffers, is no longer a child, and therefore does not enjoy the protection parents grant children. But neither is he an adult, and lacks therefore the position, security or social and psychological definition provided by adulthood. The 'group' provides the possibility of belonging, and an identity, even if negative.

"The adolescent must protect himself from the childish feelings he just gave up at the appearance of puberty. Socially, the fragility, dependency and insecurity of childhood are identified with the feminine character and are perceived as feminine. The adolescent must emphasize the aggressive as an expression of manliness and machismo to protect himself from his internal sexual confusion, which draws him closer to weakness and femininity according to these reasonings.

"The pubescent explosion: Puberty appears with extraordinary violence, in such a way that, while still a child from the psychological point of view of emotional maturity, the adolescent is already biologically capable of procreation."



About Group causes, Lopez focuses his analysis in this way:

"A person is exposed to group pressure. In the group there is always a leader who stands out by virtue of characteristics related to what I just said: more courage, more aggressiveness and a talent for taking risks. There are, in addition, secondary leaders or deputies and then come the feminine components of the group and the mass. Internally within the group there are rivalries where woman's position plays an important role."

The psychiatrist analyzes also the so-called "negative identification." And he finds truth in the premise that gangs are constituted by the maladjusted.

"These youngsters," he points out, "always come from homes in conflict, not necessarily divorced, since a legally constituted and apparently conflictless marriage can hide the germ of delinquency. For example, a frequently found couple structure among upper middle class gangs is that of an exaggeratedly fearful and insecure mother, a kind of girl mother, whose behavior is quite inconsistent when dealing with the children, offering anything to pacify the child, but not coming through with it. It is a mother ready to agree to anything, due to the insecurity and the fear she experiences."

"On the other hand, the father may be a prominent person, socially important, often violent and, above all, distant and busy. By virtue of the importance that material possessions have for these families, this is reflected in a behavior in which interior values and even love are replaced by external possessions."

"The adolescent feels then that the intellectual acquisitions which are natural for his age--to study, to compete in sports--are not within his reach: they belong to others, whom he envies and tries to attack by showing that that is stupid, that there is no worse crime than 'being carrot' [not taking drugs], that shrewd is he who acquires things, he who takes advantage. This is then the code that dominates gang subculture and creates a negative pressure on those who, due to the structure of their own families, are also predisposed."

Finally he refers to the generalized attitude of parents toward both boys and girls which instills the idea of machismo in an unconscious motivation toward violence and aggressiveness.

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ISRAEL

BRIEFS

DRUGS FROM IRAN--The vicissitudes in Iran lately caused the appearance of a new drug in Israel and, after it gained a "crowd of fans" among Israeli addicts, the same events led to its disappearance. This drug, called "Persian coke," is heroin mixed with additional narcotics and its price is cheaper than heroin--3 imported from Hong Kong. The appearance of this in Israel is explained by the fact that with the beginning of the riots in Tehran over a year ago all those holding stocks on this drug began sending it out of Iran. Part of this stock reached Israel. The disappearance of the drug is accounted for by the severance of ties with Iran. [Text] [Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Mar 79 p 1 TA]

CSO: 5300

LEBANON

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSSES DRUGS, ADDICTION

Beirut AL-'AMAL in Arabic 28 Jan 79 p 4

[Report on interview with Bashir al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Forces, date and place not given: "We Have Invaded the Dens and Have Arrested the Chiefs of the Trade Networks"]

[Text] The widening of the wave of addiction to narcotics and the existence of various sectors of society in danger of falling into experimentation with drugs is a tragic, present supposition which must be treated as soon as possible.

Since official legal prosecution has been impossible due to the exceptional circumstances which have necessitated the continued impotence of authority, and because of the sudden danger of the wave of addiction which threatens all smokers with annihilation, and since it carries in its wake a great danger to the well-being and purity of the society and country, the Lebanese Resistance, representing the judiciary committee of the Lebanese Forces, has been compelled to deal with the problem, and to put an end to the tragic situation which threatens the country with most dangerous consequences. The special organization, in the name of the Lebanese Resistance, has taken steps guaranteeing to pursue the drug dealers and distributors, and all those connected with this network. It has also taken all possible measures to assist those who have fallen victim to drugs, and to restore them healthy to society.

Among these steps, for example, is the arrest of drug smugglers, manufacturers and dealers and local networks of distribution. They were forced, after the period of trial stipulated by Lebanese law, to attend centers specified by the Lebanese Forces once every 2 weeks to corroborate a body of evidence. They were also subjected to strict observation, both them and all their friends and those who have been dealing with them.

Mr Bashir al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Forces, spoke briefly on this subject. He said:

"The problem of addiction has urgently confronted us, and we can no longer ignore it. Until recent years, Lebanese people did not use drugs. In the past few months, injuries have occurred among the ranks of the populace due to bombings, without drugs being blamed for these incidents. This is what alerted us to the existence of an urgent health and social problem. We discovered that between 50 and 60 percent of the crimes, thefts and legal offences which occur are from certain elements of society, which I would not say are undisciplined, but are elements which are not conscious of and irresponsible in their actions because of their use of drugs." Mr Bashir added: "We commissioned the security organizations with carrying out a study on this subject, and it became clear to them that 60 percent of the criminals come from the alcohol, narcotics and gambling dens. We decided to treat the problem in a radical way. We saw, that it was best, before resorting to punishing criminals after a crime is committed, to deal with the causes of crime. We decided to raid the alcohol and narcotics dens where the addicts become unable to distinguish between good and bad. We raided them and we confiscated significant quantities. We were able to discover extensive networks which were undercover and unsuspected.

"The step which we have taken has enabled us to arrest all the chiefs and the networks attached to them, and their branches in our communities. In one of the raids, we confiscated a laboratory for manufacturing imported drugs, which belonged to a person who is looked up to by society with respect and trust. We hesitated a great deal before making the raid. We were afraid to knock on the door of a man who has self-respect and is esteemed by society, and find that he is innocent. But finally we did raid, and we confiscated the laboratory and destroyed it. This man is from the well-known 'velvet society'."

In response to another question, Bashir said; "The tragedy of addiction to drugs has accompanied all wars. When the communists entered South Vietnam, they found approximately 150,000 addicts in a state of complete breakdown, who were no more than skin and bones. There are armies from the most progressive and powerful countries which fear with alarm the entry of drugs into their ranks. In any case, we have informed international authorities and some concerned states of the situation in Lebanon.

"From the information obtained from the investigation carried out by the investigators of the 'special organization' which deals with the problems of gambling clubs and narcotics dens we have discovered a new world which is self-sufficient and has its own phrases and subtle expressions, like 'nakzah' [injection], 'shamma' [sniff] and 'makh'ah' [snort]. It was observed that the 'croupiers', the money-changers and restaurant owners are usually those who facilitate the exchange. They store the drugs in small quantities and give it to customers on demand."

One of the investigators reports to AL-'AMAL that the patrons of the networks intervened at first, and they thought that they were dealing with the mentality which prevailed before 1975. "They were taken by surprise when

they learned that in the welfare of those who were apprehended we had clear directives to arrest anyone who would interfere. In view of the detailed information which the investigation has obtained and the accuracy of its grasp on the drug traffic, a number of dealers hastened to quietly surrender what they had in order to protect their reputation. It was observed that the chiefs of the drug networks are well-known men of society who take advantage of their trusted command over people to engage in drug traffic, exporting and importing, as well as manufacturing them in local laboratories.

"With regard to cocaine the manufacturing is carried out in two stages. It is imported from Bolivia and other South American countries, mostly by sea. It is mixed with chemical substances, so that 'al-baz', the raw material, is dissolved and becomes like a powder which is easy to inhale. Usually the best kind is discerned by rubbing it between the fingers; if the powder disappears, the specimen is good. If it leaves a trace between the fingers, the specimen is bad. The quality of cocaine is also ascertained by mixing it with water.

"The strangest thing that we discovered is that the importers and distributors of drugs in the western areas [of Beirut] are well-known men who have been outstanding in the political arena during the last 4 years.

"However, Zahlah remains the uncontested source of drugs. Lebanese authorities arrested one of the drug 'kings', or perhaps the 'king of kings' a year ago. There is talk of political interference, both local and other, in order to release him! But to this day he is still in the hands of justice.

"As for hashish, the best kind in the world is grown and manufactured in al-Biq'a'-al-Hirmal. Compared with other kinds of drugs, it is a minor vice. Its harm is relatively limited and its price is reasonable, for the price of a kilogram of hashish is less than the price of one gram of cocaine."

Al-'AMAL does not bring up the problem of rampant addiction for the sake of displaying information or to alarm people, but so that those who watch over the well-being of the society and country will be aware of their responsibilities in this matter, will hasten to adopt preventive and restrictive measures, and to assist those who have fallen into experimentation with drugs to rise from it and to return to society.

If the Lebanese organizations and parties become aware of the danger of addiction and immediately adopt preventive and restrictive measures, this campaign must be one of patience and perseverance for the youths of today are the men of the future!

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LEBANON

BRIEFS

STUDENT DRUG ADDICTION--Health Minister Dr Ibrahim Shu'aytu told AL-AMAL that the ministry is treating at its own expense all those who turn to it for help, directly or by the mediation of their relatives, and sends them to Dayr al-Salib hospital, and other health centers. He added: "The Ministry of Health intended to set up a special health center for addicts, but the incidents of the past 8 months have prevented us from carrying out this project." Shu'aytu said, "Our approximate figures indicate that around 70 percent of the student population is addicted to drugs. We will never tire of giving this subject the importance it deserves." [Text] [Beirut AL-'AMAL in Arabic 28 Jan 79 p 4] 9397

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GREECE

BRIEFS

CYPRUS MAY BE TARGET--The police are carrying out a very strict check on passengers from Beirut because INTERPOL has sent a message to the Cyprus police that a gang will probably try to smuggle a large quantity of hashish and heroin into Europe from Beirut via Larnaca airport. According to the Larnaca press, a special police squad has been transferred to Larnaca airport in an effort to foil the plans of the smugglers, who are now using Cyprus for the first time as a transit point for smuggling drugs. [Text] [Nicosia TO THARROS in Greek 26 Feb 79 p 8 NC]

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ITALY

GROWING DRUG ADDICTION REPORTED

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 15 Jan 79 p 7

[Text]

RAVENNA, once the capital of the Byzantine Empire, has become the drugs capital of Italy.

In the past 18 months, five young people have syringed themselves to death there. The figures are a reflection of a general drift to drugs among Italy's teenagers.

Since 1973, the number of Italians dying from drug abuse has soared from one a year to one a week.

What makes the Ravenna deaths doubly frightening is that they all occurred inside prison—an indication of the efficiency of the drug-smuggling network.

According to Italy's three-year-old anti-drug squad—known as DAD—one out of every four prisoners housed

in Ravenna's jails regularly uses drugs. They are usually smuggled in by post.

The authorities report that many hard drug addicts are schoolchildren of only 14 or 15. They are an easy prey to the pushers, who accost them on their way to and from school, in a now familiar pattern of exploitation.

Addiction is a problem in other centres, too, including Milan, Turin, and Rome.

The biggest killer is said to be heroin, both the No. 3 or "brown sugar" type, brought in mainly from South-East Asia; and the No. 4 which originates in such Middle Eastern countries as Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. This hard drug is by far the most lucrative for pushers.

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NETHERLANDS

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS POLICE METHODS AGAINST DEALERS

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Feb 79 p 7

/Editorial: "American Methods"

/Text/ The chief of the Amsterdam narcotics brigade stated last year that, in his field, American conditions are beginning to take hold in our country. This appears not only to refer to the increasing aggressiveness of the hard drug trade but also to the police methods used against this.

Following the American example, the Dutch police appear to be changing over to the import of "undercover agents" who do not shrink from going into the drug trade themselves. The Court of Justice in Amsterdam gave its blessings on these tactics Friday and dismissed the reproach that the police themselves are guilty of "provocation" in this.

In this case, said the court, the police provocation constitutes merely a motive and not a cause; the suspects were already well into the drug trade. The American Supreme Court, in 1976, ruled with similar reasoning that the police are justified in putting decoys into operation against suspects who have shown themselves "predisposed" toward the drug trade.

From a criminal viewpoint, concepts such as "predisposition" are, however, extremely dangerous and they merit very strict supervision. It is one thing to use police decoys against professional drug dealers, but it is unacceptable when a policeman (or informer) induces a suspect to perpetrate an offense which, otherwise, he would have not so readily committed.

Furthermore, the American experience teaches that in the undercover sphere questionable forms of intimidation or corrupt practices rear their heads. Also, the contribution of such methods to crime control appears, for that matter, less than what the police so eagerly suggest.

To pursue the American example somewhat further: there, at least the rule still applies that evidence which is obtained contrary to "fair play" regulations will be disregarded by the judge. The Dutch Penal Code, however, contains no such provisions and the Dutch criminal judge, of old, does not readily intrude into the domain of the Public Prosecutor who has jurisdiction over the police and its methods.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has only in the past year tested evidence in a number of cases against the "letter" of the Penal Code. There is already talk of a new trend.

The Amsterdam Court now warns in the undercover case that it will not permit any criminal prosecution which resulted from investigation methods at odds with "correct procedural order"--again an expression which the Supreme Court phrased last year.

Our chief justice, on that occasion (the Menten trial), intruded with so many words into the, thus far, hallowed "domain" of the Public Prosecutor. The Court of Justice in Arnhem twice already refused to accept a writ which was introduced with unwarranted delay.

Such an active judicial supervision is, incidentally, not as optional as such vague terms as "procedural order" imply. The European Treaty for Human Rights, binding for the Netherlands, charges the judge precisely with the rejection of illegal evidence and the safeguarding of a certain amount of "equality in weapons" between accuser and defendant.

However welcome and just the new trend in justice may be, the question remains whether the regulating of the new police methods of trickery and deceit (because that is what they are, after all) is not too large a lump to chew for the judge alone.

An outcome such as the one from the Amsterdam Court in the undercover case becomes a lot easier to accept when the internal-managerial supervision of police action is more precise. But precisely the Amsterdam narcotics fighters have become the talk of the town in the latter years.

Even in integrated internal and external supervision the question remains whether such methods are justified only in serious drug offenses. Or firearms offenses also? The American police itself produced porn movies in order to lure sex exploiters, and they even established a complete fencing shop to catch the thieves. Where will it end?

Because of this, in the final resort, it is a problem for the legislator. This then, underlines the long-existing need to--formally or informally--legally purge the unbridled growth of police authority.

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WEST GERMANY

BRIEFS

HEROIN RING IN LOERRACH--Loerrach, 17 January (sda). The Loerrach criminal police have broken up a heroin distribution ring, which also "operated" across the frontier in Switzerland, and has arrested altogether 6 individuals, 5 of whom are still in prison pending trial. The Loerrach criminal police announced on Wednesday in this connection that, according to the investigation, a 25-year-old unemployed painter from Weil on the Rhine supplied more than 150 grams of heroin to the Loerrach area. During the period from October to December 1978 the heroin was sold in Loerrach by a 29-year-old unemployed Loerrach resident to 3 other Loerrach men ranging from 23 to 25 years of age, who brought the heroin across the frontier to Basel and resold it to 2 Swiss addicts. In distributing the stuff, the dealers were assisted in several instances by a 20-year-old business manager from Loerrach, who made her business premises available as the "place of delivery." According to information supplied by the Loerrach criminal police, the heroin trade was conducted by the 6 participants "for purely monetary reasons." None of them is addicted to heroin. [Text] [Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 19 Jan 79 p1] 8970

RISING HEROIN USE--dpa Hamburg. "The heroin traders have apparently succeeded in stabilizing the heroin market in the Federal Republic of Germany to such an extent that the consumers of this hard drug are able to cover their demand sufficiently on the domestic drug markets." Thus it is written in an unpublished report of the Federal Criminal Investigation Department in Wiesbaden on the development of heroin-related crime in the Federal Republic. After a quantity of 61 kilograms of heroin was confiscated throughout the entire year of 1977, during the first 6 months of the part year this figure was already 120 kilograms. With concern the narcotics agents are also watching the increase in the trade and smuggling of cocaine. This drug played hardly any role in Europe until recently, but now the poison is already being secured in kilograms. The cocaine comes mainly from Peru and Colombia. [Text] [Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 29 Jan 79 p 6] 8970

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